The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.

—The outstanding legal tenders yesterday amounted to $381,330,327.

—The thermometer was twenty-one degrees below zero at Cheyenne on Monday night.

—The steamer Fleming left Lasalle, Illinois, on Tuesday morning, with a tow of ice boats for St. Louis.

—Geo. Lynch, who was to have been married in Baltimore last night, committed suicide yesterday morning.

—The Maine House of Representatives has refused to pass a bill abolishing the death penalty by a vote of 57 to 72.

—The trial of the ku-klux prisoners in Grant Parish, La., is progressing. Three hundred witnesses have been summoned.

—The London *Globe* says the announcement that Sir Charles Adderly is to become President of the Board of Trade is premature.

—The President has signed the act providing that the course of instruction at the Naval Academy for cadet engineers shall be four years instead of two.

—Nearly all the three hundred fishermen who were carried away on the floating ice at Bay City, Mich., a few days ago, are reported to have reached terra firma.

—Samuel Sloan has been elected President, Peak F. Chambers Secretary, and Andrew J. Odell Treasurer of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company.

—The Missouri State Grange has adopted a resolution instructing their various agents to buy no machinery or agricultural implements except from the manufacturers.

—At the New York Tombs Police Court yesterday Edward D. C. McKay was held in $5,000 bail to answer a charge of being implicated in the forged letters which caused such a flurry in Wall street on Tuesday last.

—Mackay, who gave testimony before the Governing Committee of the New Stock Exchange relative to the forged documents of the Western Union and Toledo, Wabash & Western Companies, has been arrested.

—A number of Memphis saloon keepers have received postal cards, signed by a committee, asking them to quit selling "devil-dealing beverage." In the event of their refusal they will be visited and prayed for.

—The managers of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad have notified the railroad managers in Chicago that after the 1st of next month they will reduce their passenger tariff to three cents a mile for each passenger.

—A through stock train on the Canada Southern railroad ran off the track on Tuesday morning on the Druss pond bridge. Two cars were thrown into the pond. About twenty head of Kansas steers were killed and a number injured.

—The Senate Committee on Finance has agreed to report favorably on a bill for the relief of United States Treasurer Hillhouse in New York city, making good the defalcation of Johnson, a clerk in charge of the Stamp Department, amounting to some $170,000.

—The lasters in the shoemaking trade in Philadelphia are on a strike. They demand a return to the prices paid before the panic. At a meeting of the Shoemakers Union, held last night, it was decided to extend to the lasters the sanction and support of the Union during the continuance of the strike.

—At an immense meeting held in Terre Haute, Ind., on Tuesday evening, resolutions were unanimously passed asking Congress for an increase of currency. All classes of citizens were present, particularly prominent business men. Speeches were made by Col. R. W. Thompson and Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

—A delegation in the interest of Judge Russell, asking that he be retained as collector of Boston, waited on the President yesterday. They were, by request, accompanied by Senator Boutwell. It is represented that the President told them that he was not inclined to withdraw the name of Simmons. In the afternoon a Simmons delegation, by appointment, also called on the President, and they came away hopefully impressed.

—Among the visitors to the Executive Mansion yesterday was Chin Hairpin, the Chinese Commissioner of Education, who was introduced by Secretary Fish to the President, who hoped the intercourse between the United States and China would grow more general and the existing friendly feeling never be interrupted. The members of the Cabinet were also introduced to the Commissioner.

—The Boston School Committee on Tuesday evening again discussed the question of permitting women to occupy seats. Notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court, they voted by 44 to 40 not to reconsider their former action. An opinion is now asked from the City Solicitor as to whether there is anything in the city charter to prevent women from serving on the school board.

—The strike of freight brakesmen on the Erie Railway continues. No freight trains are running west of Susquehanna, and all passenger trains are stopped at Hornellsville, and nothing allowed to proceed except an engine with a mail car. A large number of men are congregated at Hornellsville. The men remain firm, and the company show no signs of acceding to their demands.

—David A. Gage, late City Treasurer of Chicago, has made arrangements to turn over to the city some $220,000 in cash and give security for the payment of the interest already charged up against him on the Comptroller's books, $133,000, and for the recovery of the city moneys deposited in broken banks, about $150,000, which it is supposed will end the criminal prosecution now pending against him for failing to turn over the $500,000 which he owes the city.

—A special meeting of the Grand International Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will commence in Cleveland today. It is stated that the ojects of the meeting are to discuss the action of Chief Engineer Wilson in discountenancing strikes and the feasibility of ordering a strike at some future time. It is also said an attempt will be made to remove Mr. Wilson from his office. First Grand Assistant Engineer L. B. Green has issued a card to the delegates, in which he denounces Mr. Wilson as an enemy to the Order. The proceedings of the convention will be secret.

CRIME.

—Wm. Neff, a Cincinnati business man, while returning to College Hill last Monday night, was robbed of a gold watch and money by highwaymen.

—Last Monday night two convicts escaped from the Montgomery county (Pa.) jail, by tunneling under the main foundation wall of the building, then scaling the wall enclosing the yard, and jumped from its top.

—At Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday, Christopher Maureza, a Frenchman, shot his wife in the back of the neck, killing her instantly. Both were dining. He suddenly got angry. She left the table. He followed her into the kitchen, and shot her. He was perfectly sober, but it is supposed he is insane. He showed intense grief when conscious of the shocking result of his fury. A daughter seven years old and a babe of fourteen months were the only other persons in the house. Three other children were absent. The murderer seemed afflicted with various delusions about his wife, among them the false one that she was unfaithful. He made no effort to escape arrest, but continually cried "I have killed my wife, I am ruined."

—Swift's iron works in Newport, Ky., last fall, on account of the panic, suspended for two months. They proposed then to resume at reduced wages, the same as at Pittsburgh. The men refused, except those with families. Workmen were brought from Pittsburgh, but were threatened by the recusants till last week. For greater safety the steamer Alex. Swift was taken up the Licking and converted into a boarding house for them, and the Mayor swore in five extra policemen, who were stationed around the works. On Tuesday the workmen started under an escort of four police to go home to Covington by way of the Licking suspension bridge. At the corner of Elm and Brighton streets, Newport, a mob attacked the workmen, shooting and mortally wounding Frederick Boss, a butcher, who had gone to the door to see what was the matter. The workmen then fled to Covington in safety.

FOREIGN.

—The Madrid *Epoca* newspaper has been fined.

—Gen. Sickles took leave of President Serrano of Spain on Monday.

—Rev. Thomas Binney, a British theological writer, died last night, aged seventy-five years.

—United States Minister Jewell gave a grand fete at the American Legation in St. Petersburg last Monday night in honor of Washington's birthday.

—Thiers, in a letter to a Republican candidate for the French Assembly in the department of Vienne, declares that experience has rendered his conviction invincible that the Republic is the only possible Government for France.

—Henry Howard, agent for Great Britain in the American and British Joint Claims Commission, has been made a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

—The report of the capture of Portugalete by the Spanish national forces is confirmed. Gen. Morlocese, with 22,000 men, now confronts the main body of Carlists.

FIRES.

—An Oshkosh (Wis.) dispatch says Wagner's Opera House was burned on Tuesday morning. Loss $25,000.

—A dispatch from New Lexington, Ohio, reports that a fire there last Monday night destroyed $45,000 worth of goods and business buildings.

—At Morris, Illinois, on Tuesday morning, thirty-six of Montgomery Queen's best circus horses were burned up, together with his canvas wagon and much material belonging to his circus. Queen had rented the fair grounds of Grundy county for the winter, and has occupied them with the buildings for his wagons and horses.

STATE NEWS.

DR. ELLSWORTH has been elected Mayor of Corry without opposition.

L. B. KALER, ESQ., Republican, was elected Burgess of Phœnixville at the recent election.

IT was discovered Saturday that the body of Christian Garrett, who committed suicide a short time ago, had been stolen from the grave yard at Hillsboro, twelve miles east of Washington.

JOHN GLASS, Esq., of New Brighton, was first elected Justice of the Peace in 1840, and has been an active magistrate from that day to this —serving altogether thirty-four years, a longer term, perhaps, than any other man in Beaver county.

ON Friday of last week a woman named Annie Powers, an inmate of the Montgomery County Poor House, had a hearing before A. S Hallman, Esq., of Norristown, and committed to prison, on the charge of having killed her child by giving it laudanum.

ABANDSOME brick church will be built at Fairview, Erie county, the coming summer, to replace the two burned a few weeks since. The society has $5,000 insurance to start with. Park Presbyterian Church, Erie, gives a donation of $1,000, and the other Presbyterian Churches of that city give $1,500 more.

THE body of an infant child was found on the east bank of the river near Rochester, on Friday last. It was enclosed in a cigar box and almost imbedded in the sand. It is supposed to have lain their for some time, the high water having washed the earth away from it. A coroner's inquest failed to discover where the little corpse came from.

OUR readers will remember the tragedy which occurred at Union a short time since. Yesterday we learned that Mrs. Cooper had been arrested and taken to Erie. It is said that the Cooper boy was not in the house at the time the woman was stabbed. There seems to be considerable mystery surrounding this affair, which may probably be solved during the trial.

THE *Derrick* says the little hamlet of Linesville discounted Oil City and numerous other towns last Tuesday by electing two ladies School Directors. Verily in most places

> Brave men can term fair women
> The "apple of their eye,"
> But when it comes to office
> "No *ladies* need apply!"

On Friday night Patrick Kelly, with four chums, induced John Connery to accompany them from Gackawanna to Scranton. During their stay they visited numerous drinking places, and the result was they became intoxicated. In the evening the parties started for home, and stopped an their way at Spring Brook to liquor up. While in the saloon a difficulty arose between some of the parties, and it is alleged Patrick Kelly drew out a revolver and shot John Connery in the abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound.

THE Montour *American* relates that, recently in that vicinity a boy named Eugene Morrison was engaged in cutting fodder with a power cutter, when his left hand was accidently caught under the feed roller and, no other person being present to come to his assistance, his entire arm was fed under the knife and chopped off in inch slices from the fingers up until within four or five inches of the shoulder joint, when the strap connecting the machine with the power was accidently thrown off and the life of the boy thus saved.

ON Tuesday of last week the voters of Beaver elected the following persons to fill the offices for which they are named: Burgess—Robert Tallon; Council—George W. Hamilton, M. S. Quay, Frank Agnew, D. M. Donehoo, Marmaduke Wilson, Robert Imbrie. School Directors—H. R. Moore, 3 years; D. L. Imbrie, 3 years; D. Singleton, 1 year. High Constable —James A. Griffin; Assessor—James A. Griffin; Peace—Robert Tallon; Constable—Chas. A. Griffin; Inspector of Election—R. E. Tallon; Auditor—George Atkins.

THE new Lutheran Church was dedicated at Altoona on Sunday. The Rev. pastor in charge, George Scholl, was assisted on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Conrad, of Philadelphia, Revs. D. L. Ryder, of Hollidaysburg, M. G. Boyer, of Newry, Urial Graves, recently of Scranton, H. Baker and J. B. Crist, of Altoona. The total cost of the edifice as it stands, including the parsonage, is $22,500, on which there was a debt of about $12,000. Subscriptions were taken towards a fund for the purpose of relieving the indebtedness, when the sum of $6,882 was procured.

JAMES SANDERS, a lad about fourteen years old, was so severely injured in an attempt to alight from a morning train of freight cars at Sonman station, Blair county, on Saturday afternoon, that he died about three hours subsequently. He had been down to Portage station, and was stealing a ride home at the time he met with his untimely fate. Missing his footing in the attempt to jump off the train, he was thrown on the track, several of the cars passing over his legs and grinding the flesh and bones into a shapeless mass. The lad lingered in great pain until about half-past five o'clock, when he was kindly relieved by death.

JOHN MAXWELL, a Pole, made a desperate attempt to take the life of his wife on Friday last, at Spring Brook, Luzerne county. These parties board with a Mrs. De——, and it is said that they did not live happily on account of the jealous disposition of the husband, who imagined all sorts of things, if he saw his wife talking with a *man*. He accused her of an improper intimacy existing between her and a certain teamster in the neighborhood, which was flatly denied by the wife. On the morning above stated, when his wife was seated at the breakfast table, Maxwell slipped up behind her and cut her throat from ear to ear with a razor. Although the wound is an ugly one, it will not prove fatal. Maxwell was arrested and is now in the Wilkes Barre jail.

THE Johnstown *Tribune* says John Hoover, of Coopersdale, met with a very serious accident while working in the puddling department at a puddling furnace, in the mill, on Saturday evening last. A quantity of molten slag or refuse metal had been drawn from the furnace, and the puddler had thrown sand over it, in the absence of his helper. Immediately afterward the latter returned, and not observing the liquid metal, from the fact that it was covered over, he stepped with one foot upon it, and his shoe was immediately filled with red hot slag. For a few moments the agony of the unfortunate young man was most excruciating, but as soon as the shoe could be taken off he experienced some slight relief. His foot is in a very bad condition.

A STEER weighing about a thousand pounds, belonging to Joseph Gehman of Pleasant View, Lancaster county, fell into a well twenty feet deep, on Friday last. Soon a number of men were at work with ropes and pulleys, trying to draw the animal out of his close quarters, but it was soon discovered that he was wedged in so tightly that he could not be raised without taking out the walls of the well. This was no pleasant work, exposed to the cold rain which was falling all day, but all hands fell to work with a will, and after removing the wall and placing a rope around his horns, by means of pulleys above, he was gradually raised, and straw and manure worked under him until he was brought to the top, none the worse for what had happened.

THE following persons were elected Justices of the Peace in the several boroughs and townships at the election held on the 17th inst. Beaver Boro—Robert Tallon; Borough town ship—Patrick Mulvanon; North Sewickly township—Hugh Bennett; Ohio township—Thomas Russell, Marion township—J. C. Nye; Independence township—James Tilton, Patterson township—C. W. Patterson; New Brighton Boro—John Glass; Hanover township—Robert Patton; Pulaski township—Hugh Whatt; Frankfort Boro—W. H. Frazier; Greene township—John Swaney; New Galilee Boro—J. K. Shannon; Chippewa township—Wm. Thomas; David Gilliland, Beaver Falls Boro—B. F. Nowling; Hookstown Boro—Alex. Cowling; Beaver Falls township—Jesse W. Carothers, Andrew Watterson; Rochester township—George Linenbrink.

WEST MIDDLETOWN.

The Recent Borough Election—A Colored Man Elected Constable —Literary Society Discussions.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEST MIDDLETON, February 21, 1874.

The election for borough officers was held at the appointed time, and on counting the votes, behold "one of Africa's sable sons," Thomas Webster by name, was proclaimed an officer elect. Borough Constable is the office to which he is elected, and right proud he should be of it, since he is the first colored man in the county elected to an office. But nothing else could be expected from Middletown, for when the dark cloud of human bondage overspread our fair land; when the poor slave, fleeing from bondage with blood-hounds and hell-hounds at his heels, reached Middletown, he had come to his haven of rest, for it was noted as being one of the principal depots of the underground railroad.

A literary society is in progress here at present which bids fair to rival our grand old societies of the "Auld Lang Syne." The question discussed on last Friday evening was, *"Resolved*, That the Grangers, as an organization, are a nuisance to the country." The question was ably discussed by Mr. A. W. Cunningham, Mr. W. T. Atkinson, Dr. G. W. Dodd and others, but as no decision was made, we presume the Grangers will continue in operation until they here further from the society. ZIP.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Speech by Senator Schurz Against Currency Expansion.

A Caustic Reply from Senator Morton.

The Bill for the Partial Restoration of the Franking Privilege Considered by the House.

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1874.

SENATE.

Bills, Petitions, Etc.

Mr. RAMSEY presented a petition of letter carriers for increased compensation. Referred.

Mr. HOWE presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of Wisconsin in favor of removing the Indians from that State. Referred.

The House bill for the relief of Mathias Whitehead was passed.

Under a call of States, bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. WOOD—To regulate the service of the collection of customs; also to regulate duties on imported wines.

By Mr. SMITH (Pa.)—To enable Mennonites of Russia to effect a permanent settlement on public lands.

By Mr. SMITH (Va.)—To abolish the offices of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Commissioner of Customs, &c.

Mr. SCHURZ presented a petition of merchants in Chicago against any further issue of irredeemable paper, and in favor of a speedy return to specie payment. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of the Lincoln Memorial Club of Ohio, asking that the 12th of February, the birthday of the late President Lincoln, be declared a national holiday. Laid on the table.

Mr. OGLESBY presented a petition of two hundred and seventy merchants and business men of Chicago against any further issue of irredeemable currency. Referred.

Mr. LOGAN presented a petition of 1,967 business men of Chicago asking for an increase of currency. Referred.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War in response to a resolution, enclosing a report of the Chief Engineer of the army in relation to the breakwater at Duluth, and the amount necessary to put it in repair. Referred.

Mr. CHAGIN presented a petition of citizens of Washington, D. C., asking that the short session of Congress be continued till May, and that the inauguration of President of the United States be fixed for the second Wednesday in May instead of the 4th of March. Referred.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint Major Absalom Baird to be Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector General of the army, to date from June 13th, 1867. Referred.

Mr. RAMSEY asked the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the House resolution explanatory of the resolution of January 31, 1868, in regard to limiting contracts for stationery and other supplies in the executive departments of the Government to one year.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected, and it was laid over.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, the Committee on Privileges and Elections were authorized to sit during the session of the Senate.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and a number of a private nature were passed.

The Currency Question.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. BUCKINGHAM to recommit the bill with instructions to report in favor of increasing the volume of currency to four hundred million dollars, such instructions having been agreed to on Friday last.

Mr. DAVIS said on Friday he had offered an amendment instructing the committee to report in favor of free banking, but when the vote was taken the Chair decided it to be lost. He (Davis) said he thought there was but few Senators who voted when his amendment for free banking was put, as they were not paying attention and did not understand it. He there fore desired to renew the amendment.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) said he occupied the chair at the time, and had no doubt there was a majority against the amendment. He therefore raised the point of order that the amendment had been once rejected.

The point was sustained by the chair.

Mr. SCHURZ, being entitled to the floor, said the demand of those who favored an increase of currency, judging from the instructions agreed upon on Friday, fell very far short of what it originally was. He said the argument had been deliberately made on the floor of this Senate that precious metals could never more be a standard of value, because they were not equal to the products of industry. As well might it be said that a yard stick could never more be a standard of measure because it was not as long as the roll of cloth. In business circles money, at present, is stundant, if not superabundant. Gentlemen had asserted that this abundance had been caused by drafts on the $44,000,000 reserve. Of this amount something less than a million had gone South and West, nearly all of it being held in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. He argued that there was an abundance all over the country, caused by large crops, and by the general feeling of confidence in a great measure speculation and gambling, thus releasing large amounts of money formerly employed in such speculations and now used in legitimate channels of business. It is true the New England States had an excess of national bank circulation, but the establishment of additional national banks in the South and West would not remedy the evil. The free banking proposition would only strengthen the grasp of New York and New England upon the South and West. He did not want to be understood as opposed to free banking entirely. He would vote for such a system if there should be coupled with it some practical system of redemption. He argued that any inflation of the currency would increase, not diminish, the rate of interest, and said he had lately received a letter from an old friend in Europe, who wanted to retire from business. He stated that he could take three or four hundred thousand dollars from his business, and asked the advice of him (Schurz) as to the investment of money in the United States in mortgages, which would pay from eight to ten per cent. interest; but his friend feared to make the investment on account of the proposition to inflate the currency. He (Schurz) would inquire of the Senator from Indiana (Morton) what answer he would have made to that letter.

Mr. MORTON said he could not reply to the Senator.

Mr. SCHURZ said as an American citizen he believed it to be his first duty to be honest, and he could not advise any one to invest money, knowing it was going to depreciate in value. But let us look to specie resumption, and he would say to his friend: "Send on your money. Get your neighbors to do it. Heap it up mountains high, and invest it here."

Mr. CAMERON said the gentleman (Schurz) would depreciate the credit of his country by such an answer. Real estate was increasing in value constantly.

Mr. SCHURZ—Yes, but an increase in the value of real estate don't increase the value of mortgages on it, as every child knows. (Applause in the galleries.)

The Chair gave notice that upon a repetition of any demonstration he would order the galleries to be cleared.

Mr. SCHURZ, resuming, said he thought the remedies proposed for our evils by those who favored inflation were quack medicines, and worth nothing. John Stuart Mill, Adam Smith, our own Thomas Jefferson, Hamilton and other political economists were thrown aside, and a new school had risen up here, who would throw all theories to the dogs. He would remind the Senators that in throwing theory to the dogs, they would throw the honor and credit of the country to them as well.

In conclusion he said he had spoken longer than he expected, and hoped his remarks would not be without influence upon the vote about to be taken. He would reserve his views as to other points until a more matured bill should be reported.

Mr. MORTON said at the close of a long debate the Senator has come forward with a carefully prepared written speech. Of course he could not reply to it now point by point, but thought, take it altogether, it might be characterized as exaggeration. He (Morton) denied that he had set aside any theories except those which did not apply to our country. The cheapest of all political learning was that obtained from "cramming." He had known of men as ignorant as a horse who would get three or four old political speeches and cram themselves, and then go upon the stump and make a flaming speech. Many of the doctrines of the old countries of Europe were not suited to ours, as we are rapidly growing and developing. The Senator (Schurz) did not seem to comprehend the country in which he lives, but was what they called in France a "political literature." The Senator was mistaken in supposing that others have not read and studied as well as himself. Free trade, a small volume of currency, low wages and direct taxation went hand in hand together. He did not understand what answer the Senator had sent to his friend in Europe in regard to the advice he sought as to investing three or four hundred thousand dollars here.

Mr. SCHURZ said he had not answered yet, but would tell his friend so long as there was a prospect of inflation to wait, but as soon as there should be steps taken towards specie resumption to pile up their money mountains high and send it over.

Mr. MORTON—Well, his friend will be much enlightened when he gets that reply. The Senator (Schurz) was ignorant of the country in which he lived and had done him honor. As the business of the country increased the currency should increase also. The Senator had read from travels in China as to the evils of paper currency. That country was finished a thousand years ago, and a wall built around it. Should the doctrines of the Senator prevail, this country would soon be finished also. He denied that speculation flowed from currency because it was irredeemable, but said it had been caused in places by money being superabundant. The greatest speculation which ever took place happened in England, on the specie basis. He (Morton) wanted some reform in the national banking system by which banks should be compelled to keep their reserves at home and not send them to New York. Our currency was the best the world ever saw of its kind. He argued that specie payment could not be maintained now, as we owe about thirteen hundred millions in Europe, nine hundred millions in Government bonds, and four hundred millions in railroad and other securities. The interest on these bonds had to be paid in gold, thus draining the country of sixty or seventy million dollars every year. Under the present currency the country had prospered more than it ever did before, and the system would admit of the expansion of the currency when necessary.

Mr. MERRIMON obtained the floor to speak on the finance question, but relinquished it to Mr. Sargent, who made a motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, which was agreed to, and the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. PACKARD—Yielding to the State of Indiana the lands covered by Wolf lake and Lake George.

By Mr. FIELD—To increase the currency and to provide for its inter-conversion with Government bonds, and to abolish the sinking fund.

By Mr. BARBER—To abolish capital punishment.

Refunding Customs Duties.

Mr. MERRIMON asked unanimous consent to offer and have action on a resolution suspending the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to refund any moneys collected as customs duties. He stated that the Secretary was now paying out from ten to twenty thousand dollars a day for this purpose.

Mr. WOOD thought that such a resolution should first be considered by the Committee on Ways and Means, and was referred to that committee.

Exportation of Distilled Spirits.

Mr. BURCHARD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits. The bill amends the existing regulation in that regard.

After explanation by Messrs. BURCHARD and KASSON the bill was passed.

The Franking Privilege.

The House, at half past one o'clock, resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the distribution of public documents printed by authority of Congress, and of seeds furnished by the Agricultural Department, for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and for the free transmission of weekly newspapers by mail within the county where published.

Mr. WILLARD (Vermont) spoke in opposition to the bill and the modifications proposed by Mr. Hale (New York). The bill proposed in fact that the members of both Houses should put their hands into the public treasury and take out each two thousand dollars and distribute it among their constituents.

Mr. STOWELL declared himself personally in favor of the full restoration of the franking privilege, but as a member of the Postoffice Committee he should only advocate the passage of the pending bill.

Mr. ALBRIGHT spoke in favor of the bill of the committee. If the Government authorized the printing of documents and the preparing of packages of seeds, roots, scions, &c., then provision ought to be made for their distribution, otherwise it would be better to dispense with the Department of Agriculture altogether.

Mr. COTTON declared himself opposed to the restoration of the franking privilege, preferring to stand by the platform of the Republican National Convention, which declared that the franking privilege ought to be abolished and the way prepared for a reduction of the rates of postage.

Mr. POTTER thought it better not to have any documents printed for free circulation, but that they should only be furnished at the actual cost of printing to those who desired them.

Mr. BUCKNER gave notice of an amendment which he desired to offer in regard to the distribution of public documents.

Mr. ROBBINS (N. C.) said he had consulted his constituents on this very question, and they had called out clamorously for light and for information from headquarters. They said to him, "Give us the franking privilege; give us documents; give us speeches, give us books; give us everything." [Laughter.] Therefore he was for the bill.

Mr. TOWNSEND gave notice of an amendment making the free distribution of weekly news papers within the county where published apply to all newspapers.

Mr. PHELPS opposed the bill and all amendments which proposed to re-enact the franking privilege.

Mr. MELLISH gave notice of a substitute for the bill reducing the rates of letter postage to two cents per ounce, and postage on printed matter to half a cent per two ounces.

The bill went over without action.

Suspending the Payment of Duties.

Mr. KELLY, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the payment of all duties heretofore paid on imported fruits until further legislation by Congress, or until a decision by the Supreme Court authorizing the same.

Status of the Indians.

Mr. SHANKS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate the status of Indians in the United States and Territories as to their citizenship under the Constitution, and touching their titles to property, and to other rights and privileges in view of treaty stipulations and laws and executive orders concerning them. Adopted.

The House adjourned.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 24.—In the House this morning Mr. McLain, of Trumbull, offered a resolution expressing the sincere sympathy of the General Assembly with the women's temperance movement, and declaring the liquor traffic the greatest social, moral and political evil of the times, and moved to suspend the rules so as to have the resolution considered at once. The House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 44 nays against 45 yeas.

The Senate bill to enable manufacturing companies that become embarrassed to allow their creditors to take stock for the amount of their claim, was passed.

In the Senate bills were introduced to give graduated fees to county officers according to the population of counties, and for granting guardians of the estates of minors, authority to lease such estates beyond the time of the majority of such minors.

OHIO NEWS.

THE Pomeroy rolling mill, employing 150 men, has resumed work.

DAYTON, being disgusted with not having secured the State Fair, proposes to have a Southern Ohio Fair of her own.

SOL. BEAGLE, while attempting to remove a car at Gore, on the Straitville Branch Road, which he was engaged in loading with ore, by means of a rail, slipped and fell under the car. It passed over him, severing his head from his body and killing him instantly.

Mr. J. A. THOMAN, of Crestline, sat on a load of corn fodder and drove through a freight field with his reins wound tightly around his wrists. The bolt pin gave way, causing the front carriage to be withdrawn, throwing the driver to the ground and severely injuring his face and wrists.

FRED GARDNER, of Portage county, the Cleveland *Leader* avers, is not an honest man, else he would not have stolen and sold a horse and then attempt to escape to Dayton, where he stepped from the cars into the friendly embrace of a police officer provided with all the papers necessary for his arrest. The telegraph did the business for him.

JAMES L. CAVELL, of Upper Sandusky, Sunday night, attempted to cross the Sandusky river, which was running high by reason of the recent rains. The violent current caused his boat to fill, and while sinking he managed to clear the boat and, grasping a tree, and, using a limb above his head, remained there until about 5 o'clock Monday morning, when he was rescued by means of a rope.

YOUNGSTOWN has a new paper, by name the *Weekly Tribune*, which made its first appearance on the 18th inst. It is issued in quarto form, handsomely printed and ably edited by James M. Nash & Co. The proprietors promise that the local department will be made a specialty, and if the first number, which is before us, is any criterion whereby to judge of its merits, it ought to prove a success. The people of Youngstown will doubtless extend to the *Tribune* a hearty and generous support.

A. J. CRAWFORD, Esq., of Ripley, recently purchased a neighbor's house, and in attempting to move it to his own land experienced considerable difficulty. He hitched eight horses to it, but on the way the horses took fright and ran away, pulling the house after them at a rapid rate. The drivers held on, the horses trotted on and the house wrecked on until it came in contact with an apple tree, when its different apartments became disintegrated and the rooms walked away from each other leaving a vacancy where the building once stood. One horse had his leg broken and death was inflicted to rescue him from pain. One man was run over, without, however, receiving serious injuries. Mr. Crawford will not attempt to drag another house very soon, considering it less expensive to build one where his land lies, or else buy real estate and all.

THE LENTEN SEASON.

"Is this a Fast, to keep
The larder leane
And cleane
From fat of veales and sheep?

Is it to quit the dish
Of flesh, yet still
To fill
The platter high with fish?

Is it to faste an houre,
Or rag'd to go,
Or show
A down-cast look and sowre?

No, 'tis a fast to dole
Thy sheaf of wheat,
And meal,
Unto the hungry soule.

It is to fast from strife,
From old debate,
And hate,
To circumcise thy life.

To show a heart grief-rent,
To starve thy sin,
Not bin;
And that's to keep thy Lent."

For Latest Telegraphic Dispatches See Fourth Page.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Changes Proposed in the Customs Service.

Eleven Candidates for U. S. District Attorney for Western Pennsylania.

Statement of Deficiencies in Department Appropriations.

Revision of Incongruous Tariff Laws.

Claims for Refunding Taxes.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1874.

Candidates for the Vacant U. S. District Attorneyship.

There is quite a dearth of candidates for United States District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania, only eleven being announced thus far—Messrs. Bayne, Blakeley, Pearson and Carnahan, of Pittsburgh; Souther, of Erie; Thompson, of Butler county; McEnally, of Clearfield, and Harvey, of Clinton. Several of the candidates have delegations here working for them. Gen. Negley endorses Pearson. Senator Cameron takes no part in the matter, and leaves the decision to Senator Scott, who says he has not yet made up his mind what he will do.

Claims for Refunding Taxes.

There are a good many parties claiming to represent corporations and prominent business houses pressing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to take up claims providing for a refund of taxes. The office very properly feels irritated at the clamor of these lobbyists, as in case a just claim for a refund is allowed, the impression prevails that it was brought about through the intercession of such men who claim great influence here at Washington with public officers, and by such representations live in good style all winter at the prominent hotels. The officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau occasionally see these parties while a case is undergoing settlement, as they come in merely to present an additional paper, piece of new evidence, &c.; they know nothing of the law governing the case, but if it is a just one it is settled in the regular order, and the lobbyist therefore goes home to the claimant and proclaims his victory over Government officials through his all powerful influence at Washington, and draws a large share of the amount paid. The fact is, he is not recognized at all, but is more of a hindrance to the success of an honest claim than a benefit.

The Tariff Laws.

It was thought to be a great difficulty to embody the tariff laws into a comprehensive section, so multifarious and complex are they. Through diligent search among old statutes on the part of Treasury officials and the Committee on Revision of the tariff laws, they have all been brought together so that they can readily be distinguished and thus prevent conflict of opinions arising under the tariff rates. The Committee on Revision are well aware of the incongruity of the tariff laws, finding as they do that the present laws are based on those made in 1789, and it is therefore not surprising that they have conflicted with each other's provisions. In the States, in Vermont for instance, the State laws have had frequent revisions, its laws have been revised four times—while 100 years have elapsed without any revision of the United States statutes. The Committee on Revision state that although the attendance of members is slim during the night sessions devoted to passing the sections of the statutes as revised, those that participate have carefully studied the different provisions and they are the ones only who are needed. Unless a member has given the subject his whole attention, he is incompetent to vote.

Rapid Increase of Postoffices.

There are 6,000 more postoffices than there were four years ago, and still Congressmen are not happy, but, like Oliver Twist, cry for more. the truth of which can be verified any morning from 10 to 12, by calling at the Postoffice Department, where Congressmen do congregate in large numbers, engaged in energetic intercessions for would-be postmasters.

Postmasters and Their Contractors.

The Postmaster General has ordered the preparation of a circular, notifying their respective district postmasters that where bids are for carrying the mails over such routes where the compensation exceeds $5,000, they (the postmasters) must satisfy themselves that the bondsmen of the contractors are responsible and competent as recommended. This surety must be furnished by the postmaster before the Postmaster General can sign such contracts.

Franking and the Sale of Stamps.

The abolition of the franking privilege has not increased the sale of stamps as far as Congressmen are concerned. Beyond their private correspondence, most of the members representing city districts have forwarded their public documents by express. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1874

Regulating the Collection of Duties on Imported Still Wines.

Mr. Wood's bill to regulate the collection of duties on imported still wines makes a specific instead of an *ad valorem*, duty of forty cents per gallon in casks and one dollar and fifty cents per case of one dozen bottles. It substitutes specific instead of *ad valorem* duties for all wines.

Deficiencies in Department Appropriations.

The Treasury Department has prepared for transmission to the House of Representatives the estimate deemed necessary to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1874, and prior years. They are as follows:

For the Department of State	$ 18,667
Treasury Department	438,470
War Department	1,246,000
Department of the Interior	88,485
Department of Justice	320,670
Judicial Department	2,944
Total	$2,312 839

Proposed Changes in the Customs Service.

The bill introduced in the House to day by Mr. Wood, of New York, to regulate the service of the collection of customs at the various ports of entry of the United States provides for the total abolition of the warehouse system, and that all fines, penalties and forfeitures shall go into the public Treasury; that the officers of the customs service shall hold office for a stated period, and not be subject to removal except for cause; also that for false valuation only the package undervalued shall be forfeited, and not the whole parcel, and that the seizure of books and papers shall not be made except upon the order of a United States Court and upon proof.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, February 24, 1874.

The McNamara Shooting.

Superintendent Matsill, when spoken to for information about the shooting of McNamara, said: I know little about it. The terrible condition of President Smith, Police Commissioner, has so excited me that I have not given it much attention. The officers had a right to go to the house, and had a right to smash the doors, if they thought their man was in any of the rooms. Lahey was evidently so nervous and excited that he fired his pistol in the absence of something better to do. A club instead of a pistol should have been in his hand. Besides, the officers forgot to wear their shields. That was very wrong.

Card from Ex-District Attorney Britton of Brooklyn.

Ex District Attorney Britton, of Brooklyn, deposed by Governor Dix, has addressed a communication to the Governor to show that the removal was for no cause so much as for personal and political reasons, and says he will go before the people for re-election next fall to see if the Governor is right when he says that he (Britton) seems to have forfeited all claim to the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Stabbing Affray.

John Dacey, W. Edward Mehan and James Cook, young men, got into a fight last evening at Thames and Greenwich streets. Mehan was stabbed fatally and Cook seriously. Dacey was arrested. The fight occurred in the opening of a new liquor saloon on Saturday night last.

Bootblacks' and Newsboys' Theatre.

The bootblacks and newsboys have a Grand Duke Theatre in a basement on Baxter street, and recently have been giving performances for the benefit of the poor of the neighborhood, realizing over fifty dollars from the theatre.

SAN FRANCISCO.

An Investigation Ordered into the Acts of the City Treasurer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—Judge Stanley, of the County Court, to-day summoned the Grand Jury to the court room and gave them a special charge to investigate and ascertain whether City Treasurer Hubert had deposited over six hundred thousand dollars in the Bank of California, contrary to the express provision of a law of the State making such an act a felony, and whether Mayor Otis connived at the act. The charge was very severe, and the matter has caused much excitement already. The County Judge is one of the parties required by law to examine the Treasurer's accounts, and in his charge he says the facts recited by him indicate the possession by the Mayor of moral perceptions so utterly at variance with his own conceptions of right and wrong that he cannot safely entrust his own reputation in the Mayor's keeping, or share with him the responsibility im

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 88¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113.

THE famine in India, extends over a wide district, and is reported to be very severe. The Government is exerting itself to supply food to the people.

THE Secretary of the Commonwealth, Hon. M. S. Quay, has adorned his official chambers with a life-size portrait of Hon. James Trimble, who filled the position of Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth for fifty-nine years.

ADMIRAL PORTER urges that life-saving rafts be placed on all our war vessels, and that once a month, the crews be required to exercise in casting them adrift, and in their use generally. He intimates that officers show opposition to the presence of rafts on shipboard, on the score of appearance.

AS THE GAZETTE did *not* complain of "inability to discern the real drift and purpose of the editorials" in the *Commercial*, in a manner offensive or inoffensive, we are compelled to commend to our neighbor one of its recent glittering generalizations—"how this world is given to lying." Pardon us if this impolite quotation is considered "offensive."

IT TURNS out that Mr. Dawes' speech on the finances, while right and proper in spirit, was erroneous in its statement of amounts. Democratic papers have had their say over the extravagance of the Administration. If they would like to correct their *data*, it is suggested that Mr. Dawes included, in his estimate for 1874, $29,000,000 which go into the Sinking Fund, and which were not included in the estimate for 1873. Mr. Dawes afterwards admitted the error, when his attention was called to it. This $29,000,000 represents the exact difference between the estimates for 1873 and those for 1874. In other words, there has been no increase of estimated expense.

A REVEREND gentleman, who has officiated in our city for very nearly two years, without being heard of before, criticises the press as adverse to the ladies' temperance movement. We charitably withhold his name from publicity, for we know him to be a generally well-meaning man, of the class who are unfortunate in their methods of doing even right things, and hence neither popular, successful, nor (what is frequently synonymous) particularly useful in their calling. The affair under examination is in point. The reporters may have indulged in some playfulness of remark touching the meetings, and the editors may have criticised some of the proposed methods of work, but so far as our observation extends, we do not know a paper that either panders to the liquor sellers, or opposes the temperance crusade. Rather they sympathise with reform, when it promises to be practical and permanent. Of course, no journal seriously cares for what the reverend gentleman said, but isn't an assault on the press rather a poor beginning for a reform?

ALREADY a defense of the conduct of Dimmick and Kreiter appears, and, naturally enough, in the correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press*. It is there argued that as the bankers were informed as to the purpose for which the money was to be used, and as this purpose was one of corruption, they were not blackmailed, but were guilty parties. Or at least there would have been no blackmail unless Dimmick and Kreiter kept the money. This is the boldest kind of special pleading. The circular sent assured the bank that the money was to be legitimately used to employ attorneys, and to prepare statements and explanations to convince the Legislature, but nowhere is there an expression that indicates a purpose to bribe. A banker might have lent the money with entire innocency of intention. But this aside, and all the facts show that these men did keep the money, and had all along intended to do so. It was a clear case of blackmailing, if we may trust the statements that have thus far appeared. Dimmick's course in resigning his seat in the Legislature has not strengthened his case before the people.

PARTY FEALTY.

One of the most difficult and delicate problems that come up in party management, is that of responding to the demands of conscience, and at the same time of adhering, with unvarying regularity, to party nominations. At several elections of late, there have been dispositions manifested, on the part of Republicans, to bolt their ticket, in cases of local interest only, when unacceptable nominations were made. The *Commercial*, of a day or two since, administers a rebuke to such. We think that, all things considered, it is a source of regret, that there should be divisions and bolts, particularly as Democrats are very apt to avail themselves of such opportunities to carry their candidates, with Republican help. The true place to rectify wrongs is at the primaries, and if defeated there, an attempt to defeat the candidates should only be made in emergencies so desperate as to admit of no other remedy. The reason is, that outside methods are usually dangerous and often injurious to the cause of political purity, as well as of party supremacy.

There are two things involved in all party organizations. 1. Principles. 2. Men. Of these the first is the more important, as a rule. Hence when contests arise that distinctly and directly involve the principles of the party, we never hesitate to urge that these be sustained, even at the risk of elevating to office men who, under other circumstances, would not be our choice. We think this right. Even Balaam was employed of God as a prophet, at a time when he was corruptly ready to sell to the enemies of Israel his prophetic utterances. We hold, then, that in all cases distinctly embodying the organic principles of the party, these should be adhered to, even if, to do it, we must accept undesirable men. But there do come times when men are more than principles—That is, elections occur that do not distinctly or prominently involve the principles of the party, in any abstract sense. The only thing is the candidates. At such times there are many Republicans who claim the right, without endangering general party fidelity, of voting as they may prefer. The exact motive, in all such cases, is to rebuke certain evils of party management they believe to exist.

There are those, for example, and they comprise a considerable number, who believe that frequently candidates are put in nomination who, as regards moral character, fitness, and particularly associations, are not such as Republicans, or honest citizens of any political faith, should be asked to vote for. Sometimes these objections pertain to the manner in which nominations have been obtained; at others to the general characteristics and associations of the candidates. It has come to be believed, —rightly or wrongly, we do not say,—that certain political combinations are able to carry out their purposes, so far as the nomination of candidates is concerned, despite the efforts of honest men to the contrary. Theoretically the Republican party is made up of all those who adhere to Republican principles, and vote the ticket. Practically those who "set up" nominations are somewhat independent of the party generally, as their candidates can usually be nominated despite all the opposition that can be brought to bear against them. In theory, the party is responsible for its nominations. In reality, those who "run the machine" are responsible, and hence it is, that nominations are bolted, at times.

To advise or lecture those who thus bolt may be right from one standpoint,—that of the *Commercial*, or of the managers, for example,—but there is another point of view. If those who manage, persistently, frequently and flagrantly disregard the wishes of the majority of the party, by nominating objectionable candidates, and will not listen to remonstrance or reason, it may be necessary, when elections turn on candidates only, to defeat them, as a reminder that better nominations must be made. This is the view of many honest Republicans, who never sought office or advantage in politics, but sustain the principles of the party, and its candidates when they can.

The true policy is this: Those who assume to control should honestly and fairly do their utmost to secure a right class of nominations, in all cases. This done, and the nominations should be sustained. Particularly local jealousies and disagreements should not be allowed to interfere. We do not think that this often occurs, and when it does, if those involved really believe in and properly regard the principles of the party, the differences are speedily adjusted. We have a principle for our own guidance which we believe to be right,—that bringing it before him. It was not long before a pig could hop about very well to the sound of a bagpipe. They then dressed it with coat, pantaloons, necktie, hat, sword, &c., in short all that the court gentlemen of the time were accustomed to wear, and introduced it into the presence of the King. The animal bowed, danced, and followed all orders in the most artistic manner, until, getting tired, it became so awkward that the King roared with laughter, to the delight of his courtiers.

A NEW YORK paper says a very little thing will sometimes change one's estimate of a very great man. Take, for instance, the unhappy being who is chasing a horse on one of those delightful New York muddy mornings. He is too dignified to yell, and utterly unable to pucker up for a whistle, so he scuds over the pavement, regarding with angry eyes the back of the conductor, which is complacently turned in his particular direction. His feet catches on the curb, and he darts headlong into the street; and as two streams of cold mud shoot up his sleeves, and his knees go knocking over the Belgian blocks, he wonders if it be really true that Shakspeare's vocabulary ranged through only about 10,000 words. It seems to him that he could dispose advantageously at that very moment of about 30,000,000.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

PAULDING CENTRE, Ohio, boasts a hermit who has pre-empted 160 acres of Government land, lives on parched corn in a bark hut, never changes his clothes, and never washes his face.

AN Indiana man with a turn for statistics calculates that his faithful dog, ten years of age, has cost him $234 25 for hash and $25 for license. The dog is now for sale. Price, 10 cents.

THE Duluth *Herald* says it is useless to attempt to gloss over the truth as to the pitiable condition of the Vermilion Lake Indians. "The fact is these Indians are, and have been for weeks, suffering for the necessaries of life. An Indian, as is well known, loves his dog, and every dog at Vermilion Lake has been eaten. That tells the whole story, without any varnish."

A DISPATCH from Mossneck Depot, North Carolina, says that the shooting of Steve Lowry, the last of the Scuffletown outlaws, causes great rejoicing in Robeson county, and that on Monday large numbers of people flocked into Lumberton, where the body lay. Lowry, when shot, carried a rifle, three pistols and a knife. The rewards offered for his body amount to over six thousand dollars, all of which will be paid to the three young men who did the shooting.

THE cultivation of the liquorice plant in England is confined to the neighborhood of Pontefract. The plant resembles a bunch of young ash saplings, growing in twigs of four or five from each root to about two feet in height. The roots are about two or three feet deep, requiring very deep soil for full growth. At first it is set in a deep trench, and afterwards earthed up like celery. Cabbages are generally grown in the furrows, which come to perfection some weeks earlier than those on the open market gardens, from the shelter of the ridges.

THE grape crop of Spain is turning out quite poorly this season, and the latest advices from Malaga report a stock of raisins in that market of only 265 000 boxes, against something over 500,000 boxes at the same time last year. The latest estimate of the crop is 500,000 boxes short of the previous one. The fact that there would be a marked falling off in the yield has been known here for some time past, and speculators have embraced the opportunity to purchase for an advance, over 100,000 boxes now being held in New York by two prominent houses in the fruit trade.

WHEN Louis XI. was sick, in order to relieve the sadness of his mind, a nobleman thought of teaching a pig to dance, and bringing it before him. It was not long before a pig could hop about very well to the sound of a bagpipe. They then dressed it with coat, pantaloons, necktie, hat, sword, &c., in short all that the court gentlemen of the time were accustomed to wear, and introduced it into the presence of the King. The animal bowed, danced, and followed all orders in the most artistic manner, until, getting tired, it became so awkward that the King roared with laughter, to the delight of his courtiers.

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PERSONAL.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER VORHEES will be the orator of the literary societies at the June commencement of the Missouri State University.

WHEN Henry T. Tanner, of Daviess county, Ky., married his wife years ago, she was twenty-five years his senior, and weighed 233 pounds, while he weighed only 123; now he weighs 230 and she only 130.

JESSE JONES, who is supposed to be 110 years old, is dangerously ill at West Vincent, Chester county, Pa. He remembers following the wagons that hauled flour to the revolutionary army at Valley Forge in 1777.

LIVINGSTONE'S death is not believed at the English Foreign Office, or at least his pay as Consul has not been stopped, which is an indication that they expect him to call around one of these days for a settlement.

THE members of the bar of Erie county, Penn., have requested the President to appoint Mr. Henry Souther as U. S. Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in place of the late H. Bucher Swoope.

THE senior wrangler at Cambridge University, England, this year, is Mr. George Constantine Calliphronas of Granville and Caius, third surviving son of the Rev. D. P. Calliphronas, vicar of Walpole St. Andrew, Norfolk. The second wrangler, is Mr. Walter William Rouse Ball of Trinity College, only son of Mr. Walter Frederick Ball of Hempstead, London; the third is Mr. James Rendel Harris, of Clare College.

GERRIT SMITH'S donation of $10,000 to Hamilton College is not the first one he has made. He was valedictorian of the class of 1818, and about 16 years later he gave $2,000 toward a permanent fund of $50,000. In his letter giving the $10,000 he says: "Some 40 years ago I made donations to Hamilton College. I feel that it is now time for me to extend further help to her. Please drop (as quietly as may be) the inclosed $10,000 into her treasury for general use."

MR. WM. M. EVARTS has agreed to furnish a copy of the portrait by Earle of his grandfather, Roger Sherman, for a vacant panel in Independence Hall. In his letter announcing this design he says: "I am much obliged to you for the courtesy of furnishing me this facility for executing at once a purpose I have long had of presenting a portait of Roger Sherman to the city of Philadelphia, for preservation in this celebrated hall with those of his associates in the great transaction of the Declaration of Independence."

CHOOSING A WIFE.

How Wives are Obtained Among the Turks

In Madame Kibrizli-Mehemet-Pasha's book on harem life, we find an amusing example of the mode in which wives are obtained among the Turks. It appears that a General, with the somewhat formidable name of Guenzlukln Rechid Pasha, knowing the experience that Madame K. had acquired in the world, commissioned her to choose him a wife, who was to have "a slender figure, a spiritual physiognomy, and black hair." "I at once began the campaign," says the lady, and, having put on my handsomest attire, I sallied forth upon a round of visits to all the families of a rank equal to that of the General. The custom is as follows: You present yourself at the door of a house where there is a young lady of marriageable age residing. 'What do you want, madam?' 'I wish to see your daughter.' Thereupon follows an introduction to the saloon, and you are invited to take a seat upon the divan, until the young lady completes her toilet. Presently she comes forth, clad in her richest robes, salutes you with her handkerchief, seats herself, with eyes cast down, on a seat placed purposely for her. Some coffee is then brought in a small silver cup, which is supped very slowly, as the young lady always disappears the moment the cup is empty. Presently one of her relatives approaches you, and asks what you think of her. Naturally, nothing is said but eulogies of the young lady, whereupon they enumerate to you her dresses and her jewels, stating also the value of her dowry. Care must be taken not to believe too much of all this, for very often the relatives say they will give much more than they can or will give, and, though they break their word in this respect, the daughter or son-in-law have no recourse against them. I assured the family that I would give a faithful account to those who sent me; and I did, in fact, make a report every evening to my husband, who transmitted it to Guezuklukla Rechid Pasha. The latter, however, showed himself very difficult to please. Sometimes he found that the girl had too many relations, or that she was too tall, or too old; sometimes the fortune was not sufficient. For twenty days I ceased not to visit the dwellings of all the *ulemas*, ministers, and high dignitaries in general. Tired at length in making many fruitless inquiries, I resolved to accept the first that came to hand thereafter. She proved to be a tall, robust girl, with regular features, but her hair and eyebrows were red. Guezuklu, it will be remembered, wanted quite the contrary. I, however, offered her the bouquet, enriched with diamonds, which his Excellency entrusted to me for presentation to the lady who was to be chosen. I took her to my own house, but was careful not to whisper a word about red hair. At my request a clever Greek dyed her locks a deep black, as also her eyelashes and eyebrows. This, contrasting with the natural delicacy of her skin, produced a very agreeable effect. In spite of these precautions, however, I felt a little terror, for the General threatened to send her home on the morrow after the wedding if she was not to his taste, and give vent to his anger not only upon my husband, but upon myself. However, the next day he thanked me for the choice I had made, and his affection for his wife became so strong that he would never take a second."

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The Nation's Burying Ground—Battle-fields of the Union—McCreery's Proposition to Restore Arlington—Defense of the Rebel General Lee—Remarks of Senators Morton, Scott, Nye, Patterson, Sumner, Bayard and others.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1874.

In company with friends from home, I ascended the grand dome of the Capitol. It is not the intention to make this a letter of description of the many sights to be seen, but to devote it to one subject. The Heights of Arlington lay directly westward from the Capitol, and the sacredness of the spot called to mind the attempt made a few years back to restore this home of the soldier dead to the former owners. I determined upon a visit to this national graveyard, and on the following morning found myself standing on the hills where, "sleeping their last sleep," lie buried thousands of our "Boys in Blue," the nation's honored dead, there at Arlington, sleeping, as it were, guardian spirits over the National Capital. Among the tall trees stands the Arlington mansion. The view is very charming from this place. Maryland can be seen, and many memorable spots are distinctly visible. Down the river we can see Alexandria, and we remember Ellsworth.

Farther down is Mount Vernon, the home and tomb of Washington—what a flood of memories rolls upon us at the mention of the name. Back, back, from the living present, we are carried through all the years of civil war, through all the country's history, from 1874 back to the time when Washington lived, moved and had his being. What mighty events have convulsed the Republic since those days. From the finest outlook on the Virginia shore he could look upon a peaceful land, little dreaming that the time was near at hand when that land would be drenched with loyal blood, and its very existence be at stake; but so it was, and with the enemies of the country went his descendants.

Looking westward from Arlington we see many battle fields of the Union. Prominent among them is Fairfax Court House. These are a few of the many associations that cluster around the nation's burial ground. A spot which Secretary Stanton said he had "selected to forever prohibit its again falling into the hands of its rebel owners."

When Senator McCreery rose in his seat, and upon his own responsibility, as he stated, introduced the resolution to restore Arlington to the widow of Robert E. Lee, he was probably unprepared for the storm of loyal indignation that awaited him. The Republican Senators to a man repudiated the proposition, as did also some of his Democratic colleagues. No better sense of issues might divide the Senate upon the question of national honor, it was a unit. Almost every Senator gave utterance to some original sentiment inspired by the loyal enthusiasm of the hour.

Senator McCreery followed up the reading of his resolution with a glowing eulogy upon General Lee. He first compared him with General Thomas, and stated that on the march and on the battle-field they had stood together endeared to each other by common toil and common danger, but the hour of separation came when the standard of rebellion was reared in the land, Lee followed the fortunes of the rebel banner; Thomas, the starry emblem of the Union. From this period Thomas is forgotten, and the Senator from "Old Kentuck" is lost in eloquent admiration of Lee alone. Thomas had done that which merited silence. Devotion to a country was a crime which in a moment placed the patriot beyond the pale of recognition by the Southern Senator, and when in the contemplation of events he arrived at the time where Thomas had proven true to his native land, he is dropped, and, according to the eternal fitness of things, the time had arrived for him to be dropped. The name of the Union General cannot be coupled with that of the rebel after the year 1860. Senator McCreery thought the virtues of Lee were a model for all men, even for Christians. Listen to him. "General Lee enjoyed a singular exemption from all the faults and follies of other men; he was a stranger to extravagance, dissipation, and vice; vanity and flattery could not seduce him, while his flexible virtues would defy defeat." Here nothing but poetry would suffice, and thus he quotes:

"But his faults and follies whatever they were,
Be their memories dispersed like the winds of the air."

But to his remarks. "The American people would never relinquish the property they held in the name and fame of the great Virginian. His modesty, spotless integrity, his virtues and valor would be held up for mankind's admiration, as was such exalted qualities had a friend on earth." But how does he excuse his ideal of man; we quote: "The air we breathe lashes itself into fury, and the tornado sweeps over land and sea; the lightning leaps from the cloud and with destruction follows in its path; all nature itself is subject to mighty changes. If the elements were thus liable to commotion and convulsion, was it wonderful that man, the creature of passion and prejudice, ambition and revenge, should sometimes find himself in open hostility with his brother?"

This is his defence of General Lee, and of the part he took in the civil war. The elements may at times rage themselves and swift destruction follow, but the danger ends quickly. Five years of bloodshed failed to assuage the passion of this rebel General for cowing him of his wrong. The elements subsided, but treason lived. The Senator would not divulge the cause of the late war. It was generally a hard thing to truthfully discern the cause of any war. The first war of which we had any knowledge was caused by a young lady marrying against her father's will, and that led to terrible results. The civil strife in this country had probably as much cause as any other war. When it came, we all joined hands with those among whom we were born, so did General Lee."

"In Dixie's land he took his stand,
And fought and died for Dixie."

He followed the fortunes of his country until death found him endeavoring to educate the youth of his land. He died a true Christian."

Senator McCreery here closed his remarks. He had received respectful attention, and after having associated the name of the rebel General with all that was good, he probably felt encouraged by the silence of the Senate, and a ray of hope crept into his soul for success; their silence might be an omen of favorable action; but, like the Sirrocco blast he had so eloquently depicted, a storm of loyal indignation arose which brought him almost to his knees. For six years the fires of patriotism had been slumbering in loyal breasts to be brought into renewed action by the Senator of Kentucky. The patriotic Senators regarded the actions of the 2-3-4, when waiting for the news from the front; they would express their joy if the old flag waved defiantly over a victorious army; then their words of thanksgiving were as now, for the Union. No wonder Senator Morton, with no use for his feet, felt life springing into them once more, and almost rose in his seat to protest in ringing tones against the delivery of what he had never expected to hear, a eulogy upon General Lee in the American Senate. No wonder, he thought it enough to cause the dead to spring from their graves in righteous indignation, and when he said that Robert E. Lee had stood against more light and knowledge than almost any other man in the whole range of Southern States, and his friends need not expect they could conceal his crime by strewing the flowers of rhetoric over his grave, he echoes a sentiment that found lodgment in every loyal heart. So also with Mr. Scott, who grandly declared "that today on the heights of Arlington the doctrine of secession lies buried beneath the thousands of men who fell to seal the covenant of the nation." The same thought was felt. He glowingly described the position of the one who came and attempted to place his hands beneath those bones to drag out to life the old dead doctrine, and place in their stead the former rebel owners.

But such a thing can never be; for, said Mr. Nye, the aroma arising from the Union dead, who were as sacred to us as the Constitution itself, would forever prevent the living there of the rebel claimants.

Thus one after another the Senators expressed their honest indignation. Senator Thayer said that a stranger there would have thought himself in a rebel Congress in Richmond. The linking of the names of Thomas and Lee was, he thought, unfortunate. The first had grandly and nobly kept his oath to his country. The last had broken every obligation and was a perjured traitor. He was also opposed to restoring land to rebels that had been bought with loyal blood.

Mr. Patterson wanted those who were sleeping under the shadows of the Capitol at Arlington, to remain and be always what they were, the dead guard on the nation. He would not say one word to uncover the fires over which the ashes of time were setting; but when treason itself came into the Senate he must speak.

Mr. Sumner thought enough had been said to almost close his mouth. He wished to see wrote over every Union grave the immortal lines over the grave of Shakspeare:

"Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear
To dig the dust enclosed here;
Blest be the man that spares these stones,
But cursed be he that moves my bones."

Mr. Bayard said that when he gazed over the vast sea of graves at Arlington, his eyes had grown misty.

Mr. McCreery, finding himself almost alone in the matter, attempted to withdraw his resolution, but Mr. Edmunds would not allow this to be done until the Senate had placed itself upon record as being unconditionally opposed to anything of the kind. This it did by a decisive vote, only three voting with the Senator from Kentucky.

This ended a matter which served to bring out from their retirement many of the issues of the war. For this Mr. McCreery alone is responsible, but it has done one good thing, it reveals to the people of the South the strong feelings entertained by the loyal people of the land in regard to their honored dead; they are ties which they hold as dear as their liberties, and time nor distance cannot break them, nor add an inducement to cause them to be forgotten. The nation stands pledged against any desecration of our soldier graves, now and for ever more.

"On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
While glory guards with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

A. L. T.

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OHIO.

A Glance Over the Field of the Ladies' War on Whisky—The Adair Liquor Law—Scenes of the Campaign—Xenia—A Stoical Beer Vender—How the Crusade is Carried on—The Expected Result.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI, February 21, 1874.

I arrived here to-day, after stopping off at Xenia, to have a look, if possible, on the great crusade that is now going on against whisky, and which is being waged by the ladies of this State. I left Pittsburgh on Friday morning, intending to make a short stay at Columbus, where the "war" was only talked of, and where preliminary meetings had been held. A short survey of the field there—a semi-birds-eye view—told me plainly that in Columbus, at least, the ladies lacked the great requisite, enthusiasm, which so fills the ladies and spurs them on in the work in the interior of the State. I did also intend to give you a sketch of the members of that dignified body, known as the Ohio Legislature, now enacting obnoxious or just laws, as it suits their fancy, for the benighted people of the Buckeye State. But the shades of glory had departed Legislative Halls, many members having hied themselves homeward, to spend the Sabbath with their families. Thus finding everything against me in getting anything interesting there for the readers of the GAZETTE, I again started westward, and soon was once more starting, rather roughly, over the "ride" of the Little Miami Railroad, which, as you know, is controlled by the Pan Handle route, and to its credit may it be said, has added many substantial improvements to its road between Pittsburgh and Columbus, and appearances show that they are not yet near completed. But that is digression. Once more on my journey, I found that in the car with me were

MANY LEGISLATORS HOMEWARD BOUND.

I, as in duty bound, as a newspaper man, commenced feeling their pulses, or, in other words, tried the "pumping process," now known as "interviewing." I tackled a member from a far off county, way out in the southeastern corner of the State, as a good one to open my batteries on. I found his general fund of information, outside of affairs of his own county, rather limited, and he seemed to like to dwell on the chances he had of making "big money," as he expressed it, out of a piece of ore land he had purchased somewhere, but where I didn't particularly inquire. He, however, gave me the intelligence that he, as a member of that compact known as the Ohio law makers, was opposed to giving way to one tittle of the Adair liquor law as it now stands. And he said: "I do not think it will be changed or modified this session, but I do believe that it will remain on our statute books as it now stands and that a law will be enacted compelling its enforcement in all sections of the State.

THE NATURE OF THE LAW.

I do not believe it is understood by many people outside of Ohio, and so, for the edification of the GAZETTE readers, I will just give a synopsis of its meaning. It does not prevent liquor from being sold anywhere, and calls for no license under the State. It allows no liquor to be drank on the premises of any place where it is bought, license given by cities to the contrary notwithstanding. Consequently, every license that has been issued in any section of the State, by any borough or municipality, allowing liquor to be sold and drank on the premises, has been contrary to law, and every place now open for the sale of intoxicating liquors and where it is drank on the premises, is also in direct violation of this enactment. The liquor dealer is held responsible for all damage done to the wife and children of any inebriate who has purchased liquor of him, and if his assets are insufficient to pay them, the premises on which the liquor was sold is held good for it. Thus, you see, if this law were enforced to the letter, there would now be no use for this great moral suasion business. The Legislature proposes to let the law stand as it is and enforce its provisions, and not notice the numerous petitions now before it asking for its modification. Its enforcement would

PLAY HAVOC WITH CINCINNATI

saloons, as here, more than in any other section of the State, the German element is very large, and they would suffer most by the closing of the places of their resort. "It comes, however, to this point again" as my learned friend said; "the German is not a drunkard, and however easily he might submit to the closing up of his place in the smaller towns, it is very doubtful whether he would submit in the places where his influence is greater, by virtue of thicker settlement, and his voice, consequently, being of more power."

The train sped onward on its way westward, and at nearly every station where it stopped, ladies, who had been at work evangelizing the liquor traffickers, would board it, and I did commence to talk of the work done at the places during the day and the success they had been having and the number of saloon keepers that had succumbed to their praying appeals. As the facts of the result of their work have been telegraphed to you, I will not weary your reader by a substance of the many interviews I had on the cars with the ladies who have been foremost in doing up this business. Before I close my letter, I would, though, give you some points of interest that occurred during the onslaught on the saloons of Xenia. It was my original intention to stop there, and I did get off the train, but I rushed so hard and fast in my mind was so deep that I became disheartened, and as the ladies had all retired on that account, I concluded to take my deserted seat, once more, and continue my journey to the old Queen city. As I entered the car and had once more got fairly seated, I found that a number of ladies had taken seats who had been engaged in "killing whisky." The member of the Legislature, who had previously "chucked my head full of knowledge," introduced me to a matronly looking lady, who, he said, had been engaged in the good work of

CLOSING THE SALOONS.

I found her to be a woman of fair intelligence, and one who had entered the work with some spirit. She told me that the town, which contains about six thousand inhabitants, had thirty and some odd drinking places, where whisky had been sold. For eight days they had been continually at work on these places, with real success. They still kept on with their labors without ceasing. They would go in four squads and divide. They would start out at five o'clock in the morning, and keep at the work until **no** night without cessation. Their manner of approaching a saloon would be to enter, if possible, but if that could not be done, they would go on with their work outside. Sentinels, ladies of course, would be placed at every door, and I ask you what man would have the hardihood to pass in between them, even in search of his "tamarack"? At last the hardest sinner of them all succumbed, and soon after others followed, till none but six remained to tell the tale of the misery whisky had wrought through their instrumentality. On Friday five of them weakened, among whom were an Irishman, a German and a colored man. All those came boldly forward and said they would sell no more intoxicating drink. While the ladies were at work on Friday, a wagon loaded with kegs of beer, just from the brewery, came into town, to sell to the saloon keepers the Teuton beverage. The ladies at once made an

ONSLAUGHT UPON THE WAGON AND SURROUNDED IT,

and there, right in the street, fell upon their knees and commenced praying. The stoical driver pulled a pipe out of his pocket and loaded it with tobacco, lit it and folded his arms, and commenced to smoke placidly, apparently taking no interest in the proceedings. When the ladies had concluded their devotions they arose, and just as they were about to sing a hymn, he piled the whip to the horses and suddenly left the scene. The lady, to my interrogatory whether she thought this thing would hold after the ladies had ceased their labors, said that she thought not. She seemed of the opinion that the good accomplished was only transient, and that these very same men would soon return to their old traffic at other places.

AT COVINGTON, KENTUCKY,

the work has been commenced, but has not made much headway. To day, too, has been so very wet, the rain pouring down, that nothing could be done. Cincinnati looks up and is making some improvements, but of a rainy day, such as to-day, I think it is about the gloomiest looking city I ever beheld. There is one thing I would like to have Cincinnatians to understand. They may call Pittsburgh smoky, dirty, etc., but I do not think it excells this city much in those two great things of discomfiture, though this city cannot show one-half the industry in proportion. Cincinnati is making rapid strides in a matter that I think it would be well for Pittsburgh to follow. On Monday the Gibson House, brand new, re-opened with five hundred rooms, under the management of Geffrey & Co. This house is really a model of its class, being situated in the heart of the city, on Walnut street between Fourth and Fifth. It is intended to refit the Burnett House and modernize it. An elegant structure known as the Cincinnati House, corner of Central avenue and Fourth street, is nearly completed, and will be opened some time next summer. It is an immense building, having a frontage of about 200 feet by 40 in depth, and is built of a beautiful brown stone, though plain in architecture. I shall look in on the Constitutional Convention now in session at the Spencer House on Monday.

M. E. D.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 25, 1874.

The day yesterday was marked by an activity usual after a holiday, but was not different in its general features from what has been observable for a week or ten days past. The country generally is waiting on the debate in Congress and trying to surmise what may be its action on the financial issue. If inflation or expansion occurs, there will be much increased activity. It is now conceded that the $44,000,000 reserve will be legalized as regular issue, and $46,000,000 will probably be added to national bank circulation, thus increasing the circulating medium $90,000,000. This will give sensible relief to the country. Our industries are, in a good measure, independent of these things, and are already preparing for active operations.

The stock market yesterday was active, with a decline in prices. It looks like a general decline but, with an advance in gold.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Third National Bank,	$137 50
Allegheny National Bank,	68 50
City Bank,	48 00
Union Bridge Co. ($5 paid in),	5 00
Allegheny Trust Company,	100 00

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 95 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Sat'day.	Tuesday.
Gold closed at	112¾	113
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	120	12¾
5-20 1862	118	11¾
5-20—1864,	120	121
" 1865	120¾	12¾
" 1865 new.	119¾	120¾
" 1867.	120¾	120¾
" 1868—coupons.	119¾	119¾
10-40's	116	116¼
10-40's—coupons	116	116¼
Currency 6's	116¾	116¾
New 5 per cents	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS		
New York Central	105	104¾
Erie	48¾	48¾
R. H. & E.	7¾	7¾
St. Paul	46¾	46¾
Do. preferred	70¾	72
Michigan Southern	85¾	84¾
Do. Central	90	90
North Western Common	87¾	88
Rock Island	103¾	102
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾
Western Union Telegraph	76¾	76¾
Ohio & Mississippi	33¾	33
Union Pacific	59	58¾
Toledo & Wabash	30¾	30¼
Harlem	152½	153¾
Chicago and Alton	113¾	116¾
Adams Express	93¼	97
American Express	64	64¾
U. S. Express	72	72
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	74	77
Canton	72	74

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Sat'day	Tuesday
Penna. Central	53¾	53¾
" scrip	96	96
Reading	57¾	57¾
United Cos. of N. J.	125¾	124¾
Oil Creek	17¾	17
Lehigh Valley	60	60
A. V. R. R. 7-30	92	92
Central Transportation	43¼	43¾
Empire do.	50¾	50

NEW YORK, February 24, 1874.

Money was easy at 3 to 5 per cent. The exports of produce for the week amounted to $6,458,305. The customs receipts were $517,000. Sterling was dull at 484@484½ for sixty days and 487¼@488 for sight. Gold was stronger, advancing to and closing at 113. The carrying rates were 2 to 4, and for borrowing flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $126,000. The clearings were $40,000,000. Governments were steady. State bonds were quiet. Tennessees were strong. Stocks were dull and featureless throughout the day, and without marked change, except in Atlantic & Pacific preferred, which declined from 20¾ to 19¾. The principal business was confined to Western Union, Lake Shore and Union Pacific. The transfers between ten and two o'clock amounted to 59,000 shares, of which 12,600 were Western Union, 12,000 Union Pacific, 12,500 Lake Shore, and 5,000 Atlantic & Pacific preferred.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 120¾; 5-20's '62, 117¾; do. '64, 120; do. '65, 120¾; do. '65, new, 119¾; do. '67, 120¾; do. '68, 119¾; 10-40's, 116¼; new 5's, 114¾; currency 6's, 118¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 95; Tennessee, old, 91; do. new, 91; Virginia, new, 42; do. old, 36; North Carolina, old, 28; do. new, 16.

Stocks.—Canton, 74; Western Union Telegraph Co., 76¾; Quicksilver, 31¾; Adams Express, 96¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 77; American Express, 64¾; United States Express, 72; Pacific Mail, 42¾; New York Central, 104¾; Erie, 48; do. preferred, 76; Harlem, 153¾; do. preferred, 131; Michigan Central, 90; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago 87¾; Northwestern common 58¾; do. preferred, 75; Rock Island, 107¾; New Jersey Central, 106¾; St. Paul, 46¾; do preferred, 72¾; Toledo & Wabash, 31¾; do. preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 12; do. preferred, 30; Chicago & Alton, ex. div., 106¼; do. preferred, ex. div., 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 32¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 80¾; Burlington & Quincy, 111; Lake Shore, 84¾; Fuguana, 31¾; Illinois Central, 104; Union Pacific, 24¾; Central Pacific, 96; Union, 85¾; Hartford & Erie, 15¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 110¾.

LONDON, February 24—5 P. M.—Consols, 92¾ @92¼; 5-20s of '65, 109¾; do '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 103¾; new 5s, 104¾; Erie, 44@44¾; do preferred, 68¾; New York Central 95¾.

PARIS, February 24.—Rentes 58 francs 95 centimes.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 24.—The trade movement is sluggish with manufacturers' agents, but jobbing branches are more active. Cotton goods are steady in price and in moderate request from first hands. Cottonades are in better demand. Prints, fancy shirtings and percales are doing well. Worsted dress goods are active. Fine fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings are in moderate request, but other woolen goods are quiet.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 24.—Cotton quiet; 15c. Flour and wheat quiet. Corn 72@74c. Oats 61 @65c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Sugar cured hams 12@12½c. Whisky 94½c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 24, 1874.

The general markets continue moderately active; there is very fair demand for the leading staples, and a fair business in the aggregate, but there have been no recent important changes, which have not already been noted.

APPLES—The market continues quiet and unchanged, $2@3 for common to fair and $4@4 50 for prime to choice. The arrivals recently have been comparatively light, but the supply is still fully equal to present requirements.

APPLE BUTTER—6@7c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Choice navies selling at 2.25 ₱ bushel to the trade, and 2.40@2.50 in small lots.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand especially for the better grades, and prices are fully sustained; we continue to quote prime to choice at 40@42, and medium to good at 36@37.

CHEESE—The market remains very firm, and with light receipts and a diminished supply, prices are still tending upward; we advance our quotations on prime Ohio factories to 15@15½ in the trade, and 12@12¼ in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—The market for everything in this line continues quiet, but prices are fully sustained. Apples, 8@10c. Peaches, 10@12 for mixed, and 14@15 for halves. Blackberries, 10@ 11c.

CRANBERRIES—Selling in a regular way at $12@13 ₱ bri, as to quality.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams, 13@14c ₱ ₱. Shoulders, 9c. Sides, 9½c. Bacon Clear Rib sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $16.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, 12½c. Do. half bbls, 13c. Do. kegs, 13½. Do. in 2 lb. packages, 15¼c. Do. in 5 lb. 12½c. do. in 3 lb. pails 13½c ₱ pound. Do. in 6 lb. pails, 13. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 13½. Ham Sausage, 10c.

RAGS—Woolen very dull; quoted at half a cent per ₱. Cotton still quotable at 3@3½.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is in good supply and offering freely, but prices remain as last quoted, ranging from $5.25@5.75. Timothy is still in demand at $2.15.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₱ bri. by the car load, and $1.80 in a jobbing way.

TALLOW—8½@8¾c ₱ ₱.

WHISKY—Highwines, $1.00@1.02 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 24, 1874.

Trade both in refined and crude continues very quiet, and the market in a general way presents but little that is really new or particularly important. Crude is still quotable at $4.80@4.85 ₱ barrel at Parker, but there does not seem to be much inquiry for it, nor yet, so far as we can learn, is there any disposition to make concessions in order to effect sales. Producers seem to be impressed with the belief that by holding back they will be able to sustain the market, and possibly put prices up, although the prospects for this are not very bright at this writing as there is little or no demand for the product. The best bid for refined, on cars here, is 17¾@17¾. Shipments are light, but 100 will more than cover actual cost of making it.

The barrel market continues dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; quotable, $1.50 city make, $1.70.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	108
Stewart	Sunbeam O. W.	148
Stevenson	Petroleum O. W.	97
McKelvy	Cosmos O. W.	232
Stevenson	Citizens O. W.	69
Tack & M	Citizens O. W.	171
Total		3,673

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens O. W.	Tack Bros	279
Total		223

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, February 24.—Our wheat market the past week has been marked by constant changes, much irregularity and uncertainty. Early in the week holders of most grades had a marked advantage, the more liberal arrivals and unsatisfactory advices from Europe increasing the desire to realize; later most holders declined to make further concessions, and at Wednesday's and Tauraday's market a much better feeling prevailed. We have added somewhat to our stocks during the past week, and we find our stock of No 2 spring is much reduced. The orders from Great Britain the past week have been mainly for No. 2 Milwaukee, and choice ungraded Nebraska. Iowa, Dakota and Minnesota; these when well cleaned, are of extra satisfaction. Winter has been purchased moderately and not enough has been done in red and amber winter to establish their value. The exports of the week have been 57,105 bushels against 24,655 bushels the corresponding week last year. To day there was a fair movement at the opening of Canada and other holders are firmer. Monday being a holiday shippers show a desire to complete cargoes to day, and full prices are asked.

The dull and heavy feeling that distinguished our flour market this day week continued, and was even more unfavorable up to Wednesday, when a better demand prevailed; more favorable private news from Liverpool and London with large orders thence, gave a decided impulse to the market for shipping extra, and Saturday the inaction in our wheat market imparted a better tone generally, stimulating the local demand for the medium and better grades, which were previously much depressed. Indeed, the consumption of them since November has been remarkably light, indicating a decided change in the character of our city trade. Neighboring cities and towns are now supplied with many brands direct from the mills. This we think is one of the advantages either of the buyer or miller, as this being the leading market, is quite ure to establish values and control all others. It is very evident that the consumption of spring wheat brands is increasing from year to year, consumers using it freely because of its greater strength. Before family extras have been in better demand, but are without improvement—indeed, they could not be sold largely without submitting to a considerable decline. Since Tuesday a large business has been done in shipping extras, for this month and next, at $6.10@6.85. And now, the latter price; this gave a better tone to the market generally. Good No. 2 and superfine extras have fluctuated somewhat, and have influenced, though at the close they are quiet. In city ground a moderate business has been done in fancy brands for the West, rates at $7.60@7.70. The low grades of Wisconsin and Minnesota have been more active, but these could only be sold freely by submitting to low figures. The exports of the week have been 40.8 9 brls against 15,6 9 brls the corresponding week last year.—Tribune.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 24, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 Spring $1.19@1.19¼; No. 2 do $1.17 regular; $1.17¾ fresh cash; $1.17¾@1.18 seller March; $1.20¾ seller April; No. 3 $1.13¾@1.13¾. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 mixed 57¾@ 57¾c cash; 57¾@57¾c seller March; 58¾c seller April. Oats steady; in moderate demand at 42c cash; 42¾c seller March; 43¾c seller April. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 regular 83c; fresh 84¾@85c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 1 $1.68; No. 2 $1.53.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $14.05 cash; $14.10 seller March; $14.35@14.40 seller April. Lard dull at 8¾c cash. Bulk shoulders dull at 4¾c cash, loose; 5¾c packed; sides steady; short rib middles 7¾c; clear 7¾c. Bacon firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 94c.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 24.—Cotton dull at 16c. Flour dull and lower; superfine western and State $5.20@5.35; common to good $6.50@ 6,75; good to choice $6.80@7.20. Whisky steady at 99c. Wheat heavy and lower; No 2 spring $1.50@1.52; No 2 Milwaukee $1.54@1.55; No 1 spring $1.56@1.57. Rye quiet at $1.02@1.08. Barley and Malt dull. Corn easier; new western mixed 74@78c; old do 72@78c; white 77@ 80c. Oats unchanged. Hops steady at 20@30c. Coffee, Rice and Eggs unchanged. Sugar dull at 7¼@7¾c. Petroleum firm; crude 7¼@7¾c; refined 15¾@15¾c. Pork firmer at $14. Beef and Cut Meats unchanged. Middles heavy at 8 7-16@8½c. Lard heavy; prime steam 9¼c. Butter firm; western 28@38c. Cheese unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 24.—Flour quiet at $7.10. Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Wheat dull and unsettled; $1.40@1.43. Corn quiet and steady; 58@63c. Oats quiet and steady; 46@53c. Rye steady; moderate demand; $1.01. Barley firm and unchanged. Pork quiet; $14.50@ $14.75. Lard quiet; steam 8¾@8 11 16c; kettle 8¾@9c. Bulk meats steady; moderate demand; shoulders 5¼@5½c spot; 5c seller April; clear rib sides 7¾c; clear sides 7¾@7¾c. Bacon dull; shoulders 6¾@6¾c; clear rib sides 8¾@8¾c; clear sides 8¾@8¾c. Butter firm; fair demand; prime 30c; choice 32c. Sugar cured hams 12@12½c. Whisky 94½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.54; No. 2 do. $1.19½. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 40½c. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 56½c. Rye quiet; No. 1 79½c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; No. 2 $1.75.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.—Cotton dull at 7¾@ 8¼d; sales 10,000 bales; American 5,200; speculation and export 1,000. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat, average, 12s 8d@13s 10d; Club 13s@13s 4d; others unchanged.

ANTWERP, February 24.—Refined petroleum 82f.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 24.—Cotton closed easy; good ordinary 13@13¼c; low middling 14¼@ 14¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn active at 76@77c. Oats active at 60c. Pork steady at $16. Lard steady at 9¾@10¼c. Bulk meats dull at 6@6¾@8@8½c. Bacon dull at 7¾@9@ 9¼c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 24.—Flour quiet; Western superfine $5.00@5.25. Wheat quiet; $1.45@1.67. Corn quiet, 57c. Oats quiet; 55 @58c. Rye dull; 92@94c. Provisions nominal. Butter firm and unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal; 99c. Coffee nominal; 23@25c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; moderate demand; Michigan $1.43@1.48¾; seller March $1.49; seller May $1.57. Corn steady; moderate demand; high mixed 63¾c; seller May 70c; no grade new 57c. Oats dull and prices unsettled.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.—Flour active; superfine $4@5.00. Wheat quiet; red $1.65 @1.75. Corn 74@75c. Oats dull at 58@65c. Petroleum 14¾c for refined; 11¾@11¾c for crude. Whisky steady at $1.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 24.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand at 12¾@13¾c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky 99c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 24.—Wheat dull and easier; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.57. Corn quiet; 80a. Barley quiet; offered at $2.05.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, February 23.—Cattle: receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,020; the cattle were generally of inferior grades; the market opened dull sluggish; owners held stock at strong last week's prices; buyers held off for ½@¾c decline; not sufficient done to establish prices. Sheep and lambs: receipts, 3,000; market fairly opened; buyers and sellers ½@¾c apart; the only transactions were 351 Ohio sheep, averaging 83@90 lbs, at $5.25; 251 Indiana sheep averaging 84@88 lbs, at $4.75@5.12½; 1,300 lambs, including extra Drifts, Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 8@8¼c.

HAY—The supply of wagon hay on sale in Allegheny, yesterday and to day was unusually light, and an attempt was made to advance prices, but without success, as consumers generally seem to be well supplied. Receipts continues to come in rather sparingly but the supply is still fully equal to the demand, and prices remain unchanged, ranging from $18@22 ₱ ton, according to quality.

HOMINY—Still quotable at $5 ₱ brl. to the trade, and $4.50 in small lots.

ONIONS—The receipts continue light, but the supply is fully equal to the demand and prices remain as last quoted, ranging from $2.25 per brl. as to quality.

POTATOES—Prime Peach Blows still quotable at $2.50@2.75 in the car, and $3@3.10 in smaller lots. Early Rose, $2@2.25 ₱ brl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10@12; Turkeys, 15@16. Ducks, 12@15.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, ₱ lb. 12½. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¼; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 13@14c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 18¾. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9½c. Plain Shoulders, 9¼c. Bacon Clear Rib sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $16.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, 12½c. Do. half bbls, 13c. Do. kegs, 13½. Do. in 2 lb. packages, 15¼c. Do. in 5 lb. 12½c. do. in 3 lb. pails 13½c ₱ pound. Do. in 6 lb. pails, 13. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 13½. Ham Sausage, 10c.

RAGS—Woolen very dull; quoted at half a cent per ₱. Cotton still quotable at 3@3½.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is in good supply and offering freely, but prices remain as last quoted, ranging from $5.25@5.75. Timothy is still in demand at $2.15.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.80 in a jobbing way.

TALLOW—8½@8¾c ₱ ₱.

WHISKY—Highwines, $1.00@1.02 ₱ gallon.

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Trade both in refined and crude continues very quiet, and the market in a general way presents but little that is really new or particularly important. Crude is still quotable at $4.80@4.85 ₱ barrel at Parker, but there does not seem to be much inquiry for it, nor yet, so far as we can learn, is there any disposition to make concessions in order to effect sales. Producers seem to be impressed with the belief that by holding back they will be able to sustain the market, and possibly put prices up, although the prospects for this are not very bright at this writing as there is little or no demand for the product. The best bid for refined, on cars here, is 17¾@17¾. Shipments are light, but 100 will more than cover actual cost of making it.

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Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
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WHISKY—Steady at 94c.

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NEW YORK, February 24.—Cotton dull at 16c. Flour dull and lower; superfine western and State $5.20@5.35; common to good $6.50@ 6,75; good to choice $6.80@7.20. Whisky steady at 99c. Wheat heavy and lower; No 2 spring $1.50@1.52; No 2 Milwaukee $1.54@1.55; No 1 spring $1.56@1.57. Rye quiet at $1.02@1.08. Barley and Malt dull. Corn easier; new western mixed 74@78c; old do 72@78c; white 77@ 80c. Oats unchanged. Hops steady at 20@30c. Coffee, Rice and Eggs unchanged. Sugar dull at 7¼@7¾c. Petroleum firm; crude 7¼@7¾c; refined 15¾@15¾c. Pork firmer at $14. Beef and Cut Meats unchanged. Middles heavy at 8 7-16@8½c. Lard heavy; prime steam 9¼c. Butter firm; western 28@38c. Cheese unchanged.

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HOMINY—Still quotable at $5 ₱ brl. to the trade, and $4.50 in small lots.

ONIONS—The receipts continue light, but the supply is fully equal to the demand and prices remain as last quoted, ranging from $2.25 per brl. as to quality.

POTATOES—Prime Peach Blows still quotable at $2.50@2.75 in the car, and $3@3.10 in smaller lots. Early Rose, $2@2.25 ₱ brl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10@12; Turkeys, 15@16. Ducks, 12@15.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, ₱ lb. 12¾. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¼; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 13@14c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 18¾. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9½c. Plain Shoulders, 9¼c. Bacon Clear Rib sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $16.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, 12½c. Do. half bbls, 13c. Do. kegs, 13½. Do. in 2 lb. packages, 15¼c. Do. in 5 lb. 12½c. do. in 3 lb. pails 13½c ₱ pound. Do. in 6 lb. pails, 13. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 13½. Ham Sausage, 10c.

RAGS—Woolen very dull; quoted at half a cent per ₱. Cotton still quotable at 3@3½.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is in good supply and offering freely, but prices remain as last quoted, ranging from $5.25@5.75. Timothy is still in demand at $2.15.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.80 in a jobbing way.

TALLOW—8½@8¾c ₱ ₱.

WHISKY—Highwines, $1.00@1.02 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 24, 1874.

Trade both in refined and crude continues very quiet, and the market in a general way presents but little that is really new or particularly important. Crude is still quotable at $4.80@4.85 ₱ barrel at Parker, but there does not seem to be much inquiry for it, nor yet, so far as we can learn, is there any disposition to make concessions in order to effect sales. Producers seem to be impressed with the belief that by holding back they will be able to sustain the market, and possibly put prices up, although the prospects for this are not very bright at this writing as there is little or no demand for the product. The best bid for refined, on cars here, is 17¾@17¾. Shipments are light, but 100 will more than cover actual cost of making it.

The barrel market continues dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; quotable, $1.50 city make, $1.70.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	108
Stewart	Sunbeam O. W.	148
Stevenson	Petroleum O. W.	97
McKelvy	Cosmos O. W.	232
Stevenson	Citizens O. W.	69
Tack & M	Citizens O. W.	171
Total		3,673

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens O. W.	Tack Bros	279
Total		223

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, February 24.—Our wheat market the past week has been marked by constant changes, much irregularity and uncertainty. Early in the week holders of most grades had a marked advantage, the more liberal arrivals and unsatisfactory advices from Europe increasing the desire to realize; later most holders declined to make further concessions, and at Wednesday's and Tauraday's market a much better feeling prevailed. We have added somewhat to our stocks during the past week, and we find our stock of No 2 spring is much reduced. The orders from Great Britain the past week have been mainly for No. 2 Milwaukee, and choice ungraded Nebraska. Iowa, Dakota and Minnesota; these when well cleaned, are of extra satisfaction. Winter has been purchased moderately and not enough has been done in red and amber winter to establish their value. The exports of the week have been 57,105 bushels against 24,655 bushels the corresponding week last year.

LATEST NEWS.

HARRISBURG.

A Quiet Day in Both Houses.

The Protest from the Colleges—The Western Pennsylvania Coal Mines—Still Harping on Judges Salaries—Dimmick's Doings—The Old Stagers Jamboree.

Special, to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 24, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. McCLURE called up his supplement to the election law and it passed to a second reading.

Taxing Colleges.

Mr. GRAHAM asked and obtained the use of the Hall of the Senate for the benefit of the committee appointed to address the Assembly on the subject of taxing colleges. The opponents of the bill for the taxation of educational institutions have prepared with great care for this onslaught, and the very strongest pressure will be brought to bear against the measure.

Mr. McCLURE read a bill providing for the recording of deaths, and the registry of wills.

Voting Precincts in Cities.

Mr. YERKES, a bill defining the method of dividing cities into voting precincts in accordance with the new Constitution. The provision of the Constitution to which this refers, is as follows: "Cities of over 100,000 inhabitants shall be divided by the Court of Quarter Sessions, having jurisdiction therein, whenever at the next preceding election more than 250 votes shall have been polled therein, and other election districts whenever the Court of the proper county shall be of the opinion that the convenience of the electors, and the public interests will be promoted thereby."

Discussing their Pay.

The Senate spent the rest of the morning discussing the bill which fixes the compensation of members.

HOUSE.

Coal Comissioners for Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. NEWMYER presented a petition numerously signed asking for the appointment of Coal Commissioners for Western Pennsylvania. After the petition had been read, the gentleman called up the act, which was introduced some time ago for the purpose, and had it passed.

Mr. McCORMICK called up the act in reference to Katalis, and had the first section stricken out, after which the bill as amended passed.

More About Salaries.

Mr. RAMEY called up the act in reference to Judicial salaries, and it was discussed for a short time.

Mr. McCORMICK gave notice that he would oppose the new Judicial apportionment bill, which gives Indiana, Washington, and other counties separate Judges, as long as the members from those counties opposed giving decent salaries to city Judges.

This brought the opponents of the bill up to time, and the bill, without further trouble, went over on its third reading. The salaries fixed by the bill are, for Supreme Judges, $7,000; Common Pleas in Philadelphia, Allegheny and Dauphin, $5,000; other Common Pleas Judges, $4,500.

Private Corporation Tax.

The bill relating to taxing private corporations was called up.

Mr. LILLEY moved to postpone its consideration until Thursday, which was agreed to.

Mr. GERWIG presented a petition from 4,000 citizens asking for the repeal of the local option law.

Mr. Laidley, of Greene and Mr. Williams, of Clarion, presented similar petitions.

"Constitution Advertising."

Mr. MITCHELL called up the bill for payment of newspapers for advertising the new Constitution. He offered a lengthy amendment, the substance of which was a limitation of the rates to two-thirds of those in the bill.

The amendment was not agreed to and the bill went over.

A War Reminiscence.

Mr. BROCKWAY offered a joint resolution, requesting President Grant to accord a new trial to Fitz John Porter.

Tax on Coal.

Mr. MYER called up the act fixing a tax upon anthracite coal.

An amendment was made to include the bituminous article also.

This brought the Allegheny delegation out lively and after a breezy debate the amendment was squelched.

Dimmick's Deviation.

There is nothing new in the bank swindle case to-day. The committee continue their work of taking testimony, but they are sitting with closed doors, and no reliable information can be had of their developments. Many, even of Dimmick's friends, have look upon a bank failure as a crime, and it was such a palpable evidence of guilt. They think he could have even stood expulsion better than that, because if he had stood out to the last his refreshing protestations of guilelessness *might* have carried a shadow of weight.

It is thought the Committee will be ready to report by Thursday. One interesting feature of their report, it is intimated, will be a list of the banks that were caught in the trap.

The Reunion.

The Legislative reunion which takes place on *Thursday*, and not Tuesday, as your typos had it, is anticipated with considerable interest. Up to last accounts the Chairman of the Committee of Reception had received notification from one hundred veterans that they would be present. he majority of these are gentlemen who served in the State prison in 1850. The programme as thus far arranged, embraces a reception of the "vets" in the Senate parlors at 0 o'clock Thursday morning; the regular business meeting at three o'clock in the afternoon, and the grand blow out at the Kirkwood House commencing in the evening at eight o'clock. There have been but three formal invitations sent out,—the honored gentlemen being Govs. Pollock, Curtin and Hartranft.

As a reminder for the occasion, Secretary Gay has decorated his sanctum quarters with a life size portrait of the Hon. James Trimble, the first Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth,—a position which he held for fifty-nine years, through all the changes of politics, from 1815 to 1836, at the age of eighty-two years. The portrait is said to be an excellent counterfeit presentment of a public officer, who is extolled by old stagers as one of the finest gentlemen of the day, and one of the best officers ever connected with the civil service. ARCTIC.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 25, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For Wednesday in the Southern States, continued northeasterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy and rainy weather.

For the Western Gulf States, winds backing to northerly, with cloudy weather.

For Middle States, falling barometer, northeast winds, cloud and rain.

For New England, northwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather, followed by northeast winds, rising temperature and cloudy weather.

For the Lower Lake region, brisk to high and east winds, rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, and possibly light snow or rain.

For the Northwest and upper lake region, falling barometer, higher temperature, southwest and northeast winds, followed by cloudy weather.

Cautionary Signals

are ordered for Norfolk, Cape Henry, Wilmington and Cape May.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, February 24.—River forty-three feet six inches. Arrived.—Ed. Hobbs, Wheeling; Charmer, Evansville. Departed.—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling. Passed—Ed. Hobbs and Mollie Ebert, Pittsburgh to St. Louis. Clear and colder.

CAIRO, ILL., February 24.—Arrived—Idlewild, Evansville, 3 P. M.; City of Chester, St. Louis. 6. Departed—Higler, Arkansas river, 1 P. M.; Fortune City, New Orleans; Franklin, Memphis. 7. River risen 2 feet 5 inches Cloudy and cold.

The Paducah packet James Fisk, sprung a leak during the gale last night and was run ashore and sunk near America. She was raised in a few hours and came here, and entered a protest. The cargo was considerably damaged.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 24.—Clear; mercury 25 to 38. River 36 fee , and rising 1½ inches an hour. Down—Mary Ament, midnight; Sam Brown and Fred Wilson, with barges, 1 A. M.; Oakland and Grand Lake No. 2, 9; Fearless and barges, 10:30; Lawrence and Indiana, noon; Tarascon and Quickstep, 4. Up—Arkansas Belle, 8:30; Fayette, Mary Houston and John Kilgour, 9; Red Cloud, 1 P. M.; Arlington, Memphis to Cincinnati, 5:30.—with generally good trips. Business active.

LOUISVILLE, February 24.—River risen four feet in the last twenty-four hours, and still rising rapidly. The marks showed at 6 P. M. 22 feet 6 inches in canal and 21 feet 6 inches in Indian pass. Weather clear and cold. Arrived—J. D. Parker, Memphis; Alice Brown and tow, Pittsburgh. Departed—J. D. Parker, Cincinnati; Alice Brown and tow, New Orleans; Simpson Horner and tow, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 24.—John B. Maude, Memphis. Departed—Thompson Dean, Cincinnati. The steamer Lolawanna, from Camden for New Orleans, with about one thousand bales of cotton, was sunk at Poland's raft, Ouachita river. The boat is probably a total loss. She was valued at $16,000. The cargo can be saved in a damaged condition. Cloudy and cool.

ST. LOUIS, February 24.—Arrived—K. P. Kuntz and Great Republic, New Orleans; Keokuggand Beaver, Illinois river; Bon Accord, Tennessee river; Kate Kinney, Missouri river; John Means, Cairo; City of Helena, Cairo and Vicksburg. River rising. Clear and cold. There is some ice running in the upper streams.

MEMPHIS, February 24.—River rising rapidly. Weather cloudy and cool; indications of snow. Arrived—Ella, White river; Belle Lee, New Orleans; Andy Baum, Cincinnati. Departed—Belle of Texas, Pine Bluff; Legal Tender, White river; Minneola, Cincinna'i; Colorado, St. Louis; Capitol City, Vicksburg.

NASHVILLE, February 24.—River falling; thirty-six feet on shoals. Weather fair and cold. Arrived—Laura Davis, St. Louis. Departed—Davis, St. Louis; Ella B. Hughes and Shippers' Own, Upper Cumberland.

VICKSBURG, February 24.—Up—Paragon, Fannie Tatum, City of Quincy and Lady Lee. Down—Exporter, Babbage and barges, Paragon and Natchez. Arrived—Joe Kinney. Cold and rainy.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, February 24.—The steamship Polonesia, from Portland, has arrived.

NEW YORK, February 24.—The steamship City of Brussels, from Liverpool, has arrived.

TEMPERANCE WAR.

Mass Meeting in Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 24.—The Mass temperance meeting at the Methodist Church, this morning was very large and intensely in earnest. Dio Lewis presided. When it was announced that the General Assembly had refused to adopt resolutions of sympathy with the temperance movement, Lewis said, "Never mind, that is one of those little things we must get used to; but my word for it, in five weeks many of these same men who now vote against such a resolution will vote for it."

A State Temperance Convention has been called to meet here on March 18.

At the close of the temperance mass meeting this morning the local executive committee held a meeting, and it is understood they resolved to attempt to influence the German clergy in the city in behalf of this movement.

Ohio State Temperance Convention.

The State Temperance Mass Convention assembled in City Hall this afternoon, about one hundred persons being present from all sections of Southern Ohio and from a number of points in Northern Ohio. Dio Lewis was chosen Chairman. Mother Stewart, of Springfield, offered prayer, after which "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name" was sung.

An invitation for all ladies who had taken part in the temperance movement of other towns was slowly responded to at first, but finally about fifty ladies from the various towns that have been enjoying the crusade took seats on the platform.

After appointing a committee, J. C. Van Pelt, of New Vienna, known as a reformed saloon keeper, took the stand and made a few remarks that were not very forcible or connected.

Short speeches were also made by Mrs. Timmons, of Clarksburg, and Mrs. Laura Findley, of Xenia.

The reading of a telegram from Lancaster, that one thousand women were out on the war path, with prayer for their watchword and a determination to fight it out on that line, was received with three rousing cheers.

A letter was read from Mrs. W. J. Reese, of Lancaster, a sister of General and Senator Sherman, expressing warm sympathy with the movement. Remarks were also made by Miss Lowell, of Morrow, Miss Kate Dwyer, of Greenfield, and Miss Sarah Baker, of Franklin.

A State bureau, intended as a medium through which speakers and organizers may be obtained for work in all parts of the State, was organized by electing Mrs. H. C. McCabe, of Delaware, President, Miss Kate Gardner, of Columbus, Secretary, and a committee of ladies, executive and an advisory committee of gentlemen, all residents of this city.

The following resolutions were reported and adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the success of the Ohio women's movement on behalf of temperance reform has given substantial assurance that the traffic in and use of intoxicating drinks can and will be removed from the State and nation.

Resolved, That in the prosecution of this work we rely on divine assistance, secured through persistent and importunate prayer to Almighty God, offered in faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and with hearts filled with love for men.

Resolved, That faithful and persistent prayer must as an inevitable result be accompanied by efficient personal organized work.

Resolved, That in addition to contributions of money, generously and freely given, it is recommended to men abiding in the women's efforts to suppress intemperance in our communities and to women who carry on the work, to avoid all envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitable and bitterness of speech and denunciation of those engaged in the liquor traffic, to cultivate their acquaintance, exhibit kindly feeling, and by all honorable and practicable means to assist them in changing from a business injurious to society to some other remunerative to themselves and beneficial to the community.

Resolved, That this association shall be called the Women's Temperance Association of Ohio.

The Convention then took a recess until this evening.

The Convention reassembled at City Hall this evening. Senator Goodhue, of Summit, presided. After prayer and singing, J. C. Van Pelt was introduced, and gave a clear and interesting account of his conversion to the cause of temperance.

The evening was spent in listening to short and pointed experiences from ladies who have participated in the movement in various towns in Ohio. Rev. M. W. Hamma, of Springfield, gave a history of the movement in Springfield, and said one hundred thousand dollars has been raised to carry on the crusade and employ counsel, if legal proceedings are instituted, and half a million of money would be forth coming if necessary.

Dio Lewis said he had a personal explanation to make. He had lately heard from various points that he was engaged in this work as a money-making scheme, when the truth was that he had been two weeks in Ohio working harder than he ever did before. He had conducted nineteen meetings, and had received three hundred and fifteen dollars all told. After paying heavy traveling and other expenses he would leave Ohio with less than half the money he has been in the habit of receiving for a single lecture on other subjects before lyceum bureaus.

In answer to what he thought of the prohibitory law, Dio Lewis said he was satisfied that it was a just law, but if asked whether he was in favor of such a law, he would say "No, not by any means," and simply because it has never been and never could be enforced. When the law was once passed the people stopped their war on the liquor traffic, and said "Let her work," but she didn't work, and the people inquired, "Why don't they prosecute the liquor dealers under this law?" But the trouble is they meant no particular persons, and so it was no one's business. He was satisfied the prohibition law had been a curse in Massachusetts, and if repealed at least one-third of the rum holes in Boston would close.

Dr. Russell, of Michigan, took issue with Mr. Lewis on this point. He was satisfied a prohibition law could and would be passed.

A resolution was adopted thanking Dio Lewis for the part he has taken in this movement.

The Siege in Ripley, Ohio.

RIPLEY, O., February 24.—The crusaders are just beginning to warm up to the work in the suburbs. Yesterday they marched out with one day's rations, and being refused admission at one saloon, built a fire and camped. Reliefs, in military style, and by turns moved on the works of the enemy by the power of prayers. The siege lasted four hours, when the enemy capitulated. At another place the citizens were not as long, and the proprietor gave his liquor to pour out, and let them take the sign down. Other places still hold out. At one place today the proprietor had his wife hastily closed the house on their approach and fled through the back door. A camp fire was built. Scouts discovered the man in a neighboring blacksmith shop. According to him no one but his wife is to blame.

A Hurricane Impending in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, February 24.—The women's crusade is affecting all classes. Large and exciting meetings, composed chiefly of women, are held daily and nightly. The day meetings are devoted to prayers. The immensity of the difficulty of attacking five hundred liquor saloons is appalling the earnest, but they are preparing resolutely to do it. They will not move until ordered by an executive committee of some twenty of the most discreet women in the city. The plan, not yet reported, is to organize for permanent operations after a siege of a day is distinguished. They will not begin outdoors until sure of victory. The saloon keepers are waiting curiously, but resignedly, for the impending hurricane. But few will be rude, though some will invoke the police to clear the sidewalks. Crowds of druggists will fall at a flash.

The Raid in Jeffersonville, Ind.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., February 24.—The Women's Temperance Union continue their efforts upon the whisky traffic in this city. Fifty were out this morning, visiting eight saloons, but only gained admission to two, the others closing their doors, and notwithstanding the cold, chilling air, they held devotional exercises in the street in front of each saloon. The cause is undoubtedly gaining public favor, but there are yet no concessions made among the saloonists.

Notice to Washington Saloon Keepers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24.—As a preliminary to the temperance crusade promised on Saturday next, notices similar to the following have been served on several restaurant keepers: "We earnestly entreat you, for the sake of your own spiritual welfare and for the preservation from ruin of our husbands and sons, that you abandon the immoral and wicked business of selling intoxicating liquors. We will be at your place of business to pray with you next Saturday. Come with us and we will do you good, and may God have mercy on your soul."

New York.

NEW YORK, February 24.—It appears the leaders of the temperance movement will discourage praying and singing in or in front of liquor saloons, which they fear would lead to riotous demonstrations, but instead to quietly circulate a pledge against the use, sale or manufacture of any intoxicating drink, taking this especially to saloon keepers and men who lease their buildings for the sale of liquor. No visits will be made to fashionable club houses, and the officers will be met elsewhere and urged to banish liquor from their establishments.

Kansas.

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The Sidewalks to be Kept Clear in Springfield, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, February 24.—The *Gazette's* Springfield (Ohio) special says the City Council to-night at that place passed a resolut on directing the sidewalks to be kept clear, which will interfere with the women's temperance movement there.

THE WHISKY WAR.

The Women's Crusade in Ohio—A Scene in Morrow—An Interview With Van Pelt—What he Knows of Temperance Reform—A Miniature Riot in London—The Convention at Columbus.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

COLUMBUS, O., February 23, 1874.

I left Cincinnati this afternoon for this place, in order to be here to-morrow at the convening of the Temperance Convention, which, according now to the anti-whisky advocates, will prove an immense adjunct and accessory to help women on in the great war now going on in the interior of this State. Your readers can form but a faint idea from the telegrams sent by the Associated Press of the immense interest this movement has created.

IT IS TALKED EVERYWHERE;

on the streets of Cincinnati, on the cars, in the churches, school houses, all places imaginable, and still the work goes on. As you whirl by a place on the "Fast Line" it is no uncommon thing to see bands of ladies busy at some place working on a hardened rum seller. On Sunday I attended a temperance meeting in Covington, Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, in the church corner of Sixth and Madison streets, where immense enthusiasm was manifested, and sixty-three sinners stepped up and signed the pledge, but not a rum seller or druggist was amongst them. I found in the same town all the saloons in full blast, though very few "drunks" showed themselves on the streets, and that is probably because it rained too hard to be out.

In Cincinnati the

LADIES ARE WORKING IN SECRET,

and a number of them have told me that ere long a grand onslaught would be made there, and they thought that it would result in immense success. The train I was on stopped at Morrow for five minutes. Here the ladies have been at work for over four weeks with little success. Two liquor dealers have sold out and departed, but the end is not yet. Morrow is not, so to speak, a large town, but it is said to be healthy and could consume a goodly supply of "fire water." As the train stopped I saw the ladies at work and I got off to see what was going on. The weather was bitter cold, the wind blowing keen and biting. There stood the ladies, some twenty five in number, in front of the saloon of a German named Max Gempper. They were singing, "We'll Anchor Bye and Bye." This was just at the depot. On the platform stood a motley crowd of lookers-on. The passengers watched the ladies, and most of them took a walk out to see the sight. They seemed not to notice us, but kept on with their devotions. The saloon keeper, a portly, healthy looking Teuton, stood in the doorway with his son, gently drawing from the soothing balms of a two for five cents genuine imported Havana. He might have been happy, but I think not. Three of the ladies called him out and implored him, and then they prayed for him, but he seemed dead to their appeals. They told me for four consecutive weeks that they had worked on this stolcal fellow, but he would not succumb. The work is by no means over in Morrow, as I saw three places close by the depot where whisky could still be procured. "All aboard" was the conductor's cry, and soon once more we were skimming along through space. At Xenia we ran and stopped at Xenia, where the ladies were still at work. Here a number of delegates to the Convention got on, among whom were John O. Van Pelt, late of New Vienna, the reformed liquor seller, who now

ADVOCATES TEMPERANCE FOR TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS A DAY.

I called, or at least invited, *Monsieur* Van Pelt over to my seat, and tried a little "interviewing" on him. He impressed me very unfavorably, and I should no consider him a man who could wield much influence for good. His puffy lip cheeks, deep sunken eyes and general rather mean look would not go far with a judge of human nature to form a favorable impression. His hands are great and clumsy, and altogether I felt convinced he was not the "right man in the right place." He talked of Dio Lewis very familiarly, and asked me what I thought of the movement. Of course I had no opinion. He then asked me how I thought the movement in Pittsburgh would work. Not knowing, I didn't tell. After some preliminaries, I planted my batteries and said:

"Why did you quit the business?"

"Well," said he, "I didn't think it was right."

"But how is it it took you so long to find that out?"

"In the first place, I was harrassed with law suits, and I revenged myself by continuing business. I didn't care, and, though I knew I was doing wrong, I was not impressed with it. Men used to come and threaten me, but I dared them on, and they could do nothing with me, as I was too abusive. At last the ladies came. I treated them the same as others, but they were not bent only on the errand of revenge; but I found the more I abused them the stronger they appealed to my better nature, and at last to them I sneeumbed."

"Did you sell out?"

"No, sir, I closed because I was convinced of my error."

"Did you keep a doggery?"

"I did not, but men would lay there, drink all day, and that would be a somewhat losing thing, and they were generally poor customers, but I never kept a deck of cards in my house, nor dominoes, only dice."

"Do you really think this reform will last?"

"Well, the medicine that cures ought to drive away, or, at least, keep off the disease."

I did not exactly understand the answer, but this ended our interview. He said, however, that he was by no means so bad as they represented him, and that he had been but one year in the business of liquor selling.

LONDON

the saloon keepers still hang out, and say they will continue to. The ladies have built "tabernacles", as they call them—board shanties—wherein they pray in front of the dram-shops. One of these was knocked to pieces by the rum whisky seller this morning, when an equally zealous temperance man knocked him down with a rock and another man drew a revolver upon him, and, as about this time several ladies fainted, quiet was restored. In the row London encountered a broken rail, but the conductors knew their business, both the Pullman and the train's, so any harm was averted. The Neil House to night is crowded in the halls with Senators, Representatives, and temperance delegates, who are discussing the situation, and to morrow an interesting time may be expected. The eastern papers have mostly all of them, representatives here. Clara Morris opened this evening at the Alhenæum, in Article 47," to a crowed house. M. E. D.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The Atlantic and Great Western.

The earnings of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad for the month of January, 1874, foot up to $403,029, showing an increase over the corresponding month of 1873 of $33,320 or nearly nine per cent.

The following statement has been published of the earnings and expenses for the year ending September 30, 1873:

EARNINGS.	
Passengers	$ 996,414 87
Freight	4,184,843 81
Mails	42,384 84
Express	90,131 56
Miscellaneous resources	51,694 35
Total earnings ($8,874 per mile)	$5,315,469 13
EXPENSES.	
Maintenance of way	620,839 31
Maintenance of building ducks	62,664 16
Maintenances of fences	13,509 75
Repairs of locomotives	449,877 27
Repairs of cars	222,347 87
Station expenses	307,174 01
Train expenses	1,154,449 27
General operating expenses	354,397 86
Salaries	150 239 22
Loss and damage	54,731 82
Profit and loss	669 82
Insurance ($60) and legal expenses	10,602 75
Total expenses (65 46 per cent)	$3,479 532 03
Net earnings ($3,665 per mile)	$1,835,937 10

As compared with the returns for the previous year, there is a decrease of $136,410.77, or 2½ per cent., in gross earnings; a decrease of $1,116 697.62 or 24 5-16 per cent. in expenses, and an increase of $980,286 85, or 114 9-16 per cent. in net earnings.

OBITUARY.

Miss Mary J. McDowell.

We take pleasure in publishing so fitting a notice as the following, which we clip from the *Presbyterian Banner*, of a lady whom we knew as a neighbor and friend in Blairsville, in 1863, when we were so strongly impressed with her many excellent qualities, including a rare simplicity of taste and manners, singular purity of character, and unostentatious piety, that we ever since held her in high esteem:

DIED.—At the residence of her nephew, N. M. McDowell, Esq., in Pittsburgh, December 18th, 1873, Miss MARY J. MCDOWELL, in the 79th year of her age.

This has passed from earth to her home in the skies another of those genial, helpful, motherly ones, whose beautiful, unselfish lives, devoted to ministering to the welfare of others, have done so much to neutralize and subdue the bitter words of reproach with which thoughtlessness or cruelty have been accustomed to speak of unmarried women.

She was born in Franklin county, and removed, about 1830, to Blairsville, where much of her happiest and most useful years were spent. Here everybody knew her as "Aunt Mollie," and everybody who knew her loved her. Here, too, she experienced many and great trials, especially in the long nursing and final loss of many members of her family connection.

But, whether in joy or sorrow, she was always the same patient, cheerful, hopeful dispenser of sunshine and comfort to all around her. In the greatest trials no shadow clouded her brow, no sigh escaped her lips, no word of complaint fell from her tongue. Her life was a most instructive illustration of the sustaining and joy-inspiring power of Christian faith. For though she was one of those quiet Christians, who, like Dr. Alexander, had "no relations to pray with you next Saturday. Come with us and we will do you good, and may God have mercy on your soul."

New York.

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Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

COLUMBUS, O., February 23, 1874.

I left Cincinnati this afternoon for this place, in order to be here to-morrow at the convening of the Temperance Convention, which, according now to the anti-whisky advocates, will prove an immense adjunct and accessory to help women on in the great war now going on in the interior of this State. Your readers can form but a faint idea from the telegrams sent by the Associated Press of the immense interest this movement has created.

IT IS TALKED EVERYWHERE;

on the streets of Cincinnati, on the cars, in the churches, school houses, all places imaginable, and still the work goes on. As you whirl by a place on the "Fast Line" it is no uncommon thing to see bands of ladies busy at some place working on a hardened rum seller. On Sunday I attended a temperance meeting in Covington, Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, in the church corner of Sixth and Madison streets, where immense enthusiasm was manifested, and sixty-three sinners stepped up and signed the pledge, but not a rum seller or druggist was amongst them. I found in the same town all the saloons in full blast, though very few "drunks" showed themselves on the streets, and that is probably because it rained too hard to be out.

In Cincinnati the

LADIES ARE WORKING IN SECRET,

and a number of them have told me that ere long a grand onslaught would be made there, and they thought that it would result in immense success. The train I was on stopped at Morrow for five minutes. Here the ladies have been at work for over four weeks with little success. Two liquor dealers have sold out and departed, but the end is not yet. Morrow is not, so to speak, a large town, but it is said to be healthy and could consume a goodly supply of "fire water." As the train stopped I saw the ladies at work and I got off to see what was going on. The weather was bitter cold, the wind blowing keen and biting. There stood the ladies, some twenty five in number, in front of the saloon of a German named Max Gempper. They were singing, "We'll Anchor Bye and Bye." This was just at the depot. On the platform stood a motley crowd of lookers-on. The passengers watched the ladies, and most of them took a walk out to see the sight. They seemed not to notice us, but kept on with their devotions. The saloon keeper, a portly, healthy looking Teuton, stood in the doorway with his son, gently drawing from the soothing balms of a two for five cents genuine imported Havana. He might have been happy, but I think not. Three of the ladies called him out and implored him, and then they prayed for him, but he seemed dead to their appeals. They told me for four consecutive weeks that they had worked on this stolcal fellow, but he would not succumb. The work is by no means over in Morrow, as I saw three places close by the depot where whisky could still be procured. "All aboard" was the conductor's cry, and soon once more we were skimming along through space. At Xenia we ran and stopped at Xenia, where the ladies were still at work. Here a number of delegates to the Convention got on, among whom were John O. Van Pelt, late of New Vienna, the reformed liquor seller, who now

ADVOCATES TEMPERANCE FOR TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS A DAY.

I called, or at least invited, *Monsieur* Van Pelt over to my seat, and tried a little "interviewing" on him. He impressed me very unfavorably, and I should no consider him a man who could wield much influence for good. His puffy lip cheeks, deep sunken eyes and general rather mean look would not go far with a judge of human nature to form a favorable impression. His hands are great and clumsy, and altogether I felt convinced he was not the "right man in the right place." He talked of Dio Lewis very familiarly, and asked me what I thought of the movement. Of course I had no opinion. He then asked me how I thought the movement in Pittsburgh would work. Not knowing, I didn't tell. After some preliminaries, I planted my batteries and said:

"Why did you quit the business?"

"Well," said he, "I didn't think it was right."

"But how is it it took you so long to find that out?"

"In the first place, I was harrassed with law suits, and I revenged myself by continuing business. I didn't care, and, though I knew I was doing wrong, I was not impressed with it. Men used to come and threaten me, but I dared them on, and they could do nothing with me, as I was too abusive. At last the ladies came. I treated them the same as others, but they were not bent only on the errand of revenge; but I found the more I abused them the stronger they appealed to my better nature, and at last to them I sneeumbed."

"Did you sell out?"

"No, sir, I closed because I was convinced of my error."

"Did you keep a doggery?"

"I did not, but men would lay there, drink all day, and that would be a somewhat losing thing, and they were generally poor customers, but I never kept a deck of cards in my house, nor dominoes, only dice."

"Do you really think this reform will last?"

"Well, the medicine that cures ought to drive away, or, at least, keep off the disease."

I did not exactly understand the answer, but this ended our interview. He said, however, that he was by no means so bad as they represented him, and that he had been but one year in the business of liquor selling.

LONDON

the saloon keepers still hang out, and say they will continue to. The ladies have built "tabernacles", as they call them—board shanties—wherein they pray in front of the dram-shops. One of these was knocked to pieces by the rum whisky seller this morning, when an equally zealous temperance man knocked him down with a rock and another man drew a revolver upon him, and, as about this time several ladies fainted, quiet was restored. In the row London encountered a broken rail, but the conductors knew their business, both the Pullman and the train's, so any harm was averted. The Neil House to night is crowded in the halls with Senators, Representatives, and temperance delegates, who are discussing the situation, and to morrow an interesting time may be expected. The eastern papers have mostly all of them, representatives here. Clara Morris opened this evening at the Alhenæum, in Article 47," to a crowed house. M. E. D.

HOME NEWS.

South Side.

The GAZETTE on the route formerly served by Mr. Boyer on the South Side will from this time until further notice be delivered by Mr. Edwards, who will we think, be more prompt, and deliver it earlier than it has heretofore been done. If any of our former readers should be missed, they will confer a favor by leaving their names at this office or at the toll house at the bridge.

Letters Held for Postage February 24.

Jno. Hamlek, Fort Hays, Kansas, 3; Lizzy Kane Buchanan, Pa., 2; Gustavo Kane, Buchanan, Pa., 2; Agnes Milken, Exeport, Me., 3; O'Jaffe & Pinkers, New York, 3; Jeremiah O'Sullivan, Salem, Mass., 3; Miss S. Smith, Rabella, Pa., 1; W. O. Wilson & Bro., St. Louis, Mo., 3;

E. C. NEGLEY,
Postmaster.

Committee Meeting.

Last evening the Wooden Building Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting, at which permission was granted to James S. McKain to build a carpenter shop on Rush alley, Sixth ward; to S. S. Marshall to build a workshop for staining glass on Second street, Third ward; to Carpet Lindner to build a frame stable on Gerst alley, Third ward.

Postponement.

On account of the indisposition of some of the principal singers, the concerts announced at Excelsior Hall, February 26th and 27th, for the benefit of Canal street Mission Sabbath School, have been postponed until Thursday and Friday evenings, March 5th and 6th. As a number of Allegheny's most popular amateurs are participating in the concerts, we advise those who enjoy good vocal music to remember the date, March 5th and 6th.

Beating Their Father.

Yesterday an aged German named Joseph Lerhut preferred a charge of assault and battery, before Alderman Smith, against his two sons Wendell and John Lerhut. The old man states that his wife and boys have a habit of beating him whenever they feel pugilistically inclined, and do not wish to risk their hides in a contest with persons that might fight back. On Monday night he received an extra ration of kicks and cuffs, and concluded to seek balm for his beating at the Squire's office. Warrants issued.

John B. Gough.

The distinguished apostle of Temperance, comes to the city just at the right time in the midst of a temperance excitement, that will tend to give greater influence to his utterances. He will deliver three lectures this time, one on Saturday afternoon, on "Peculiar People," one Tuesday evening March 3d, and the last on Thursday. These lectures are all independent of the regular lecture course, but the prices will be the same as have heretofore ruled. The announcement which appears elsewhere will give them information concerning reserved seats and other items of interest to those who propose attending.

Pittsburgh Free Dispensary.

The managers of the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary have secured the services of seventeen of the principal physicians of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, two of whom are in attendance at the Dispensary daily from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

This institution seems to be highly appreciated, and on the occasion of our visit 35 patients were in attendance.

In addition to the regular staff, the managers have secured the services of the eminent Opthalmic Surgeon, Cyrus Dyer, M. D., formerly of Wills Hospital, Philadelphia, who has been assigned a special hour, from 2 to 3 o'clock on Tuesday and Thursday of each week, for treatment of diseases of the eye and ear.

Caught in the Act.

Last night about ten o'clock the officers on duty in the Eighth ward observed a trio of men prowling suspiciously around the steel works of R. A. Jackson, Allegheny, and by keeping a close watch on them soon discovered plunder to be their object. The men had loaded up a wagon with iron, and were moving off when arrested. They were escorted to the lockup and gave their names as Fred. Reife, Frank Vogel and Wendel Helmuth. Being of German nativity, with a slight acquaintance with English, when called upon to explain they indulged in considerable gesticulating, but, however, were unable to plead the sympathies of Captain Wilson. They were locked up for a hearing.

Wooden Building Committee.

The Committee on Wooden Buildings met yesterday and granted permits to the following persons: Stewart Cunningham, ironclad; Benedict Wentzel, frame addition; John Wellinger, frame ice house; Thos. Rosewell, brick front ironclad stable; Anton Washer, frame wash house; Daniel Jorris, frame house; B. Becker, frame kitchen; John Krug, frame kitchen. The following were referred: Christ. Miller, frame shop; Jacob Hahn, frame addition; John Kreuger, frame kitchen; Jane Jones, frame house. Mark Chambell's application for permits on Creek & Frazer and Ridge streets was laid over. The following were refused: N. Shoborn, John Seibert, Wm. Bayne, A. G. Riddell, A. J. Lane, John Jaffry and John P. Walker.

Touching Upon a Timely Topic.

A lesson for the times is drawn by the Presbyterian *Banner*, in a column editorial article on the current issue, the drift of which is outlined in the following introduction. "A distinguished lawyer died in this city last week, and the daily press, and also his brethren of the bar, were careful to mention, to his honor, that he insisted upon the fullest infliction of the demands of justice and then was ever ready to give a helping hand to the guilty upon the least indication of genuine penitence. This was said to the credit of a man holding a high position under the Government. Let there are writers and preachers too, who deny that the combination of justice and love in the character of God, is honorable to Him, and insist that He is to be spoken of altogether as the God of love, while the idea of justice must be eliminated, and is to be completely kept out of view. They extol the love of God, but they have nothing to say in praise of His justice."

Appeals from Assessments.

The Committee on Appeals from City Assessments met yesterday at the City Clerk's office, Municipal Hall. The following business was transacted:

Appeal of A. Goff for a reduction of the valuation of property on Twenty-seventh street, Twenty fourth ward, was read and action postponed until a report could be obtained from the City Assessors.

Appeal of Andrew Hahn from assessment for business tax was allowed and a resolution directed to be reported to Councils for refunding the amount overpaid.

Appeal of Shoenberger & Co. for abatement of collectors' fees on taxes remaining unpaid on real estate in the Twenty-first ward was refused.

Appeal of Anthony Good for abatement of business tax and tax on real estate was referred to the Assessors for a report.

The Committee then adjourned to meet again on Friday afternoon next at half past one o'clock.

Duquesne Grey Concert.

To-morrow evening the grand military concert will be given at Library Hall under the auspices of the Duquesne Greys, by their regimental band. The Great Western Band, as is well known, is under the efficient leadership of Prof. B. Weis, who has by unflagging zeal and thorough skill in his profession made a name for it second to no other military band in the country. In all the excursions of the Great Western, and noticeably that to Washington to attend the inauguration, it carried off the honors, and at the grand collection of the most distinguished bands of the principal cities of the United States, at the soldiers and sailors convention, held in Pittsburgh a few years since, it carried off the palm. The fact that we have an organization of musicians of such excellence in our midst should be sufficient to guarantee to the encouragement of the citizens, and such we have no doubt will be extended to-morrow evening. The officers and members of the Grey battalion will spare no effort to make this one of the successful events of the season. Orders for reserved seats can be secured at the box office of the Great Western Orchestra at Matinee from 1:30